THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers, per week 15 cents; subscribed by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous Matter, and Select Literary Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (in advance), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over at $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can deviation be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on business, subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher MAY continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsent for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1876. NO. 91.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

A WARNING AGAINST LYING TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says telegrams on the Eastern question are eminently misleading, and warns its readers not to believe the dispatches about the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliott's, return, the Marquis of Salisbury's ultimatum, and the departure of the English fleet from Turkish waters, etc. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Sir Henry Elliott will leave Constantinople when the conference is ended, for a period of rest. Hesika bay is no place for large and heavy ships, and the Marquis of Salisbury's business with the Sultan yesterday was not to present proposals of the conference as an ultimatum. Likely enough his Lordship told the Sultan that the rejection of the conference proposals would put an end to all discussions, and should war ensue he must not expect a word or act of support from the British Government, but between a declaration of that kind and the presentation of a threatening ultimatum, there is a wide difference. The talk of agreement between Russia and England goes a great deal too far. If it is held to signify that England will impose Russian demands on the Porte for the sake of peace, we may wish to see their proposals accepted. If they are refused, we shall not quarrel with the Porte, but watch the outcome of its refusal with a steady view to the protection of our own position in the world."

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

This afternoon the London *Globe* asserts that Russia has ordered her whole fleet to rendezvous at Otschakoff, as apprehensions are entertained of active measures by the Turkish fleet.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the decree of October 6, 1875, reducing the interest on the Turkish debt one-half during five years, has been officially annulled.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

BELGRADE, December 27.—The Russian General Nikitin arrived here Monday, to take command of the Servian army, *vice* Tchernayeff. At a review of the Russian divisions, General Nikitin declared he had come to Servia by order of the Emperor of Russia to command of the army. He said all foreigners serving in the Russian corps in Servia would be considered part of the Russian army. Orders have been issued to the corps commanders of the Servian army to proceed immediately to their posts. All volunteers are ordered to proceed to the Drina army.

EFFECTS OF AUSTRIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, December 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the situation, says: "The moderation of Russia's demands is largely due to Austria's military preparations. The force which Austria has prepared for mobilization in Croatia, Transylvania and Dalmatia numbers 90,000. Austria's attitude, however, has proportionately encouraged the Porte in its disposition to resist the reforms."

ALL THE PROPOSALS NOT TO BE REJECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27.—It seems certain that the Porte will not reject all the proposals of the Powers. The interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Sultan appears to have produced a favorable result.

COUNTER PROPOSITIONS FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—It is rumored the Turks will present counter propositions to-day.

RUSSIAN ARMY UNFIT FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN.

VIENNA, December 28.—News from Bessarabia is that the Russian army is so little fit for a long campaign that Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed that unless he receives considerable reinforcement of picked troops, he cannot commence serious operations beyond crossing the Pruth and taking up quarters in Roumania.

RUSSIA HELPING SERVIA.

BELGRADE, December 28.—Russia is sending money to enable Servia to recommence hostilities.

AUSTRIA MEDITATES IMPORTANT ACTION.

BERLIN, December 28.—The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been summoned to Viehna. It is believed that Austria is about to take important resolutions with regard to the Eastern question.

GAMBETTA DEFEATED.

VERSAILLES, December 27.—Gambetta met with a defeat to-day in the Budget Committee, which rejected, twelve to eleven, his motion that the Chamber of Deputies should declare the Senate had exceeded its powers in restoring the grants stricken out of the budget by the Deputies. Although the Budget Committee thus decided that the question of the powers of the Senate ought not to be raised, they nevertheless again adopted the various grants as originally passed by the Deputies.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany decreased 2,770,000 marks during the past week.

Count Shouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, has gone to Paris for an interview with the Duke Decazes.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Lower Chamber of Parliament has been prorogued to January 9th, when the final struggle between the co-ordinate powers of the Government will begin.

HAVANA.

Arrival of Lerdo's Secretary of War—He Discredits the Story of Lerdo's Capture —The Moctezuma Heard From.

HAVANA, December 27.—General Mejia, formerly President Lerdo's Secretary of War, who was banished from Mexico by Porfirio Diaz, arrived here yesterday. He says the accounts of the capture of Lerdo and the shooting of Escobedo, published in the American papers, are unconfirmed rumors, and that Lerdo probably succeeded in reaching the Pacific coast in safety.

The steamer Moctezuma has been heard of. She put in at Trujillo, in Honduras. The American schooner Maud Barbour, arrived to-day, bringing three of the Moctezuma's crew, who escaped from a boat which was sent ashore by her in Trujillo for a pilot, and capsized.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

The Trial of Harley and Warmcastle—No Prosecutor Appearing, the Men are Discharged.

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—The trial of Henry Harley, President, William Warmcastle, Superintendent, and others, for alleged irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, in which much interest has been manifested, and which was set down for trial here to day, fell to the ground, the prosecution failing to put in an appearance.

THE CANADIAN HOLOCAUST.

Nine Bodies of Victims Recovered—Four Still Missing.

MONTREAL, December 27.—Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the St. Elizabeth Convent, so badly burned that they could not be identified. Four are still missing. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and light snow, temperature below freezing, and during the day northeast to southeast winds and falling barometer.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions recommending a further reduction of canal tolls.

A Portland, Me., dispatch states that the threatened strike of locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk Railroad has been averted, the engineers accepting the company's proposal to pay $2 75 per day.

In accordance with orders from Washington, D. C., all the ordnance stores at the St. Louis arsenal, formerly Jefferson Barracks, are to be removed, the cannon, over eight hundred in number, to Rock Island, and guns and pistols to New York arsenal. Their removal will commence at once. The arsenal at St. Louis is to be converted into a cavalry recruiting station.

The committee appointed at the meeting of merchants, bankers, &c., which grew out of the recent meeting at the house of William E. Dodge, have adopted a memorial to Congress, expressing great satisfaction at the appointment of the joint committee to consider the proper mode of counting the ballots for President and Vice President, and pray for a prompt determination of the mode.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in regard to obtaining certain concessions from the Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain, reciting the conduct of Great Britain in the cases of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this Government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation. He hoped that a new treaty would soon be entered into. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hunton, from the joint committee, to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, reported a bill, which was made the special order for January 9th. The bill provides that the District shall be governed by three commissioners, one appointed by the President, one elected by the House and one by the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the electoral votes.

Discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read, and therefore printed.

Mr. Garfield held that the reading of the petition was out of order, even though presented by the Speaker.

Mr. Banning called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that a number of citizens went to New Orleans and made a report of a partisan nature to the President, who had sent it to the House, and it had been printed, and on the discussion of the printing of that report that gentleman [Garfield] had taken the position that it must be printed; and now, when a petition comes signed by citizens of both parties, the gentleman objected to the printing of it. The other side of the House had also objected to the appointment of the committees to investigate frauds in the Southern States and, with three exceptions, voted against it. They had also voted against the resolution calling for information in regard to the ejection of Governor Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana. The Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud; but if there was one thing the people loved more than another, more than life, it was the liberty that was vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot box, [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries]. He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] that the people would have an honest ballot box, though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 80,000 office-holders might be called to the rescue. An honest people would put them all down. [Applause]. He hoped, however, that members on the other side of the House would throw aside their partisanship and stand by the right.

Mr. Garfield said he was glad that at last a gentleman had been found who could speak for the American people; who could tell exactly what the people were going to do. He sincerely regretted that his colleague [Banning] should speak in a time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all the wisdom and all its fairness and all its calmness; that he should have found it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do, that they would defy the authority of the United States; that the army might come, that the navy might come, that the trappings of war might rattle, but that the people would come down and overturn everything. It was the very essence of violence for a gentleman to appeal to the people to resist the plain process of law, and in an hour like this the men who attempted to shake a brand of fire over the country were the men who ought to be most severely judged by the people.

Mr. Banning said he also thought that the condition of the country was dangerous, and the House ought to proceed with cautiousness, and certainly his side of the House was doing so, and it would continue to do so, but it would not be deterred from its duty by anything or anybody. Referring to the high terms in which the Republicans spoke of the report to the President of Governor Wells, he sent up and had read at the Clerk's desk the correspondence which led to his ejection from the Governorship of Louisiana. Was this the man whom his colleague [Garfield] would have run his dishonest hands into an honest ballot box and purge it of its fraud which it contained? This man, who was denounced by General Sheridan as a dishonest man?

Mr. Frye said the fact that men were talking about war, and yet gold stood at 108¾ and not at 150, showed clearly that the people did not take any stock in the Democratic cry of war. They were not easily frightened by a gentleman who talked about the people coming and stripping men of power. Some time ago Sheridan sent a dispatch from Louisiana, indicating that in his judgment a large portion of the people of that State were banditti, and the gentleman from Ohio [Banning] and his friends went crazy over the testimony of General Sheridan, and held public meetings denouncing him for sending such disparaging dispatches. Mr. Frye continued to speak for some time in defense of Governor Wells and in denunciation of political outrages in the South, particularly in Louisiana.

The discussion, which was now devoted to the outrage question, was somewhat prolonged, and was participated in by Messrs. Atkins, Frye, Wills and Spencer.

Finally, the petition was read and referred to the committee appointed to examine into the subject. It contains a resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not power alone to count and declare the result of the electoral vote.

Adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

On Tuesday William Hewey and Dr. Jones, of Little Rock, became involved in a quarrel, and Jones was shot dead and Hewey badly wounded.

E. W. Barnes, telegraph manager at New Orleans, was yesterday placed under arrest and left for Washington, to appear before the bar of House on a charge of contempt.

A desperado named Charles Leighton fatally stabbed another man near Springfield, Mo., on Christmas day. In the evening he attended a ball in Springfield, and in an unprovoked and most bloodthirsty mannershot and instantly killed a young man named Mason. No extra excitement followed this act, and speedy lodgment in jail alone perhaps prevented the ly nching of the brute.

FIRE RECORD.

A Collitersville, Tenn., special says a fire broke out there at 8:30 last evening in the store of Joseph Mangum, caused by a lamp explosion. The store and stock are a total loss. The fire extended to the stores of S. S. Mangum, J. W. Koth, G. R. Scott, G. A. Thornton and George Blair, all of which were burned. Most of the stock was saved, but in a damaged condition. Loss $30,000.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General John P. Bankson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hanniwell Distillery Company of Philadelphia, committed suicide in his office yesterday afternoon. Cause assigned, slight personal financial embarrassment.

Papers for the extradition of Marine Smith, the mulatto who shot and killed young McKeon at a disreputable house on Bean-Blen street, Detroit, last spring, and who has been in the Sandwich, Ontario, jail, since, were put in the hands of the Detroit police yesterday.

Protestantism in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The Ultramontane party will perhaps some day render justice to the Bishop of Gap, and acknowledge the wisdom of that prelate in calling upon Catholics not to embrace any political cade in an absolute manner. The Liberals, irritated with the church for her leaning toward despotic institutions, are become indifferent, or are quitting her altogether. Among the laboring classes in Paris there is a very decided movement in favor of Protestantism, and several of the Reformed churches are attended by Catholics, who, without openly breaking communion with their own church, prefer the doctrines of Calvin to the Syllabus. M. Sarcey gives us a curious account of a wholesale conversion which appears to have taken place in the Department of the Ain. In the village of St. Maurice de Gourdans was a schoolmaster who gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants. He was suddenly removed, at the instigation, it is supposed, of the cure. The villagers sent a deputation to their Bishop to demand the dismissal of the cure, but the Bishop refused to receive the delegates. Their next step was to go to Lyons and ask the Synod to evangelize their parish. The next Sunday two pastors repaired to St. Maurice de Gourdans, and all the big-wigs of the place, with the Mayor at their head, were converted, to the number of one hundred and fifty.' A committee has been formed to receive further adhesions."

While they were making the final dispositions in the Montour county court of the estate of John Y. Sechler, as settled by his administrator, the deceased walked in, and, after twenty years absence, proposed to resume the management of his property. His father, who was also his administrator, did not at first recognize his prodigal son, but later on, says the Danville *Intelligencer*, acknowledged him. He left home at the age of sixteen, and returns aged thirty six, having wandered far and wide in many countries.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pending Electoral Complications.

Propositions of Edmunds and Morton

Submitted to the Senate Branch of the Joint Committee.

Opposition to Submitting Questions to the Supreme Court.

House Democrats in an Ill Humor.

Banning's Indiscreet Speech and Garfield's Reply.

What the Democrats Are Growling Over.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1876.

The Joint Committee.

The Senate branch of the joint committee to devise a method to adjust the complications growing out of the counting of the electoral vote held a preliminary meeting of several hours to-day. Senators Edmunds and Morton respectively submitted their views, in the shape of propositions which they consider would meet the necessities of the case and cover the main points of difference between the two Houses. Senator Thurman will also present a plan. The principal discussion to-day was upon the general principles which should govern the deliberations of the committee when they meet in joint session. It was generally admitted that there would be no joint session until some policy in this respect was agreed upon. It is evident, from the views expressed by the members of the Senate committee, that the proposition to submit the questions to the Supreme Court does not meet with approval, for the reason that Congress is not ready to surrender its prerogatives as an independent branch of the Government. They have great confidence in their ability to devise some method whereby the existing differences may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

Democratic Ill Temper.

It was expected that the House to-day, following the example of the Senate yesterday, would meet and adjourn over. On the other hand, considerable ill temper was shown by the Democrats upon the objection to the reading of the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Ohio a few days ago. Banning's speech was an indiscreet tirade, in which he was roundly applauded by his Democratic friends. Garfield's reply was in striking contrast with Banning's blusterr. The exhibition of Democratic bad blood was the natural outcropping of the general depression occasioned by the ill success of their committees in the contested States, and also the important lesson learned in their visit to their constituents. They find popular sentiment not on their side, and that the party will not endorse their contemplated forcible measures to seize the inauguration of their candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1876.

A SUBPŒNA FOR MR. ORTON—RANDALL'S LETTER.

The Speaker of the House has caused a subpœna to issue against Mr. Orton, to appear forthwith before the Morrison Investigating Committee at New Orleans, with the required telegrams. The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Randall to President Orton, written yesterday:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1876.—*Wm. Orton, Esq., President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York*—SIR: Referring to the subject of the subpœna now pending your communication of the 23d inst., postmarked New York, December 23, 4:50 P. M., and by me just received, I find there is an evidential error in the writ, which escaped my attention at the time it was signed, of which you may perhaps have availed yourself as an excuse for not having brought with you the papers they manifestly desired to have produced had you appeared before them in obedience to the mandate aboud which you do not seem to have any doubt, namely: *"that you should be and appear before the select committee on New Orleans on the 26th day of December, 1876."* What the committee might have asked you, or desired to ask you had you appeared either with or without the papers, I, of course, do not know. If I did I have no authority to excuse you for disobeying the plain, peremptory mandate that you should appear before the committee. The House alone can do that, and I suppose would only take cogn zance of the matter when regularly brought to its notice by the committee. As you have possibly not observed the resolutions adopted December 20, expressing the sense of the House in respect of its powers and privileges when acting through the instrumentality of a committee authorized to send for persons and papers, I have the honor to send you the following copy, to which I would respectfully call your attention. [Here follows the resolutions of the House before published].

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Speaker.

SCOUNDRELISM IN VIRGINIA.

Congressman Goode, of Virginia, will in a day or two be served with notice that his seat in the next Congress will be contested by Joseph Segar. Last year the contest of Platte *vs.* Goode gave opportunities for the remarkable action of the House in giving the seat to Goode. The next Congress will have a much stronger Republican case to deal with. To begin with, it will be shown by Mr. Segar that from ten to 350 more votes were returned in each precinct than there were names on the polling lists of voters. In Portsmouth there were 723 stuffed ballots counted for Goode. One of these ballots used in stuffing was shown here to-day. It is a most remarkable invention. Its dimensions are one and a quarter by one and seven-eighths inches. It is of thin tissue paper, and on it is printed a full Republican electoral ticket, with the name of Goode for Congress in place of Segar, the whole making twenty-five lines of diamond type. Nearly 350 of these tickets were found in one box, and some of them were used in nearly every polling place. In one precinct the Democratic judge was detected by the Republican judge in putting a bundle of 200 or 300 ballots in the box, and they were laid aside and not counted. In another polling place the Democratic judge, in proclaiming the polls open, held up the box in such a way that no one could look into it as the law requires. The Republican judge demurred, but the box was immediately brought down on the table and the cover fastened. A large number of colored men first voted, then the voting went on as usual, and it was found when the box was turned that underneath was a layer of the stuffed tickets which must have been put in before voting began. In one case the attempt to stuff the box was detected, and the Republican judge seized a lot of the ballots which will be used in evidence. In Norfolk different windows and different sets of judges were provided for whites and blacks. This is in violation of law. In the strong Republican ward colored men were so delayed by frivolous challenges and questions that at the closing of the polls about 300 had not been able to offer their votes. The election was a systematic fraud, and Goode is returned by 1,800 majority. The contestant will undertake to show frauds sufficient to overcome Goode's majority, and make a majority of about 1,200 for himself.

SECRETARY FISH'S LAST LETTER ON EXTRADITION.

The following is the concluding letter or correspondence transmitted to the House to-day on the subject of extradition between the United States and Great Britain:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 23, 1876.

SIR—Referring to your note of the 27th of October, and to my reply of the 30th of that month, and to your note of November 29th, in which you did me the honor to inform me of the issuing of an order, in London, for the arrest of three criminals, who had been previously discharged by Her Majesty's Government, and who had been the subject of the late correspondence on the question of extradition, I have now the honor to inform you that further information has been received of the arrest of Brent and of his surrender by her Majesty's Government to the person authorized to receive and carry him to the United States. It is understood that Winslow and Gray, the two other fugitives for whom warrants were also issued, have escaped from or are concealed in Great Britain and cannot be found. The representative of the United States in London has informed me of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to cause their arrest, which, however, it has not been possible to effect. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the statement contained in my note of 30th of October last, the President will now be ready to respond to any requisitions which may be made on the part of Her Majesty's Government, under the tenth article of the treaty of 1842, and will hereafter make similar requisition upon Her Majesty's Government as heretofore under the treaty, and will again regard the treaty in full force, subject to the right reserved to either party to terminate the same pursuant to the eleventh article thereof.

I have great satisfaction in conveying to you this information and in being able to state that no obstacles now exist in delivering up to justice fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842, until such time as the two Governments may be enabled to perfect and enter into a more comprehensive arrangement.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES IN THE OREGON CASE.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, Senator Kernan presented a request in writing from Senator Kelly, of Oregon, asking that the following named gentlemen be supœnaed to appear here as witnesses in the Oregon case: J. N. S. Miller, John Parker, the persons who acted with Cronin in the electoral college, and W. B. Laswell and Henry Kleppel, who were voted for with Cronin on the electoral ticket. These gentlemen were summoned as requested.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The President, in his message on the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, says: "It is with great satisfaction I have to announce that Her Majesty's Government, while expressing its desire not to be understood to recede from the interpretation which, in its previous correspondence, it had put upon the treaty, but having regard to the prospect of a new treaty and powers possessed by either party of upon expressly denouncing the old one, caused the rearrest, on the 6th inst., of Brent, one of the fugitives who had been previously discharged, and after waiting the requisite time to obtain warrant he is entitled to apply for his discharge, on the 21st surrendered him to the agent appointed on behalf of this Government to receive and convey him to the United States. As the surrender of Great Britain, without condition or stipulation of any kind being asked, removes the obstacle which interrupted the execution of the treaty, I shall no longer abstain from making demands on Her Majesty's Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor from entertaining requisitions of that character from that Government under the treaty of 1842, but will again regard the treaty as operative, hoping to be able before long to conclude with Her Majesty's Government a new treaty of a broader and more comprehensive nature." The correspondence accompanying the message includes dispatches heretofore published, as far back as June and July of the present year.

CRONIN DELIVERS HIS VOTE.

Cronin, the Tilden elector of Oregon, today delivered his electoral vote of that State to Vice President Ferry, who declined to give a receipt, on account of two returns from the State, as in the case of Florida.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The political paper which formed the basis of the debate in the House of Representatives to-day covered the preamble and resolutions of the citizens' meeting at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on the 20th of December, at which Hon. Henry Standberry presided.

FLORIDA.

Republican Members of the Board of Canvassers Refuse to Obey the Order of the Court to Recanvass—Attorney General Cocke, Emulous of Cronin's Fame, Constitutes Himself a Board and Obeys the Court.

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—The notice from the Secretary of State to the other members of the Canvassing Board to meet this morning to recanvass the returns was withdrawn to-day. McLin and Cowgill refuse to obey the order of the court, and will file a motion to vacate the rule and set aside the mandamus. Attorney General Cocke will obey the mandate of the court by making the canvass himself and filing the same in the clerk's office, as directed by the court. Ex-Attorney General Williams arrived this morning.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Advices received to-day by the National Republican Committee from their counsel and other prominent Northern Republicans now in Florida, are to the effect that the recanvass ordered by the State Supreme Court apparently assures votes for three of the electors, and does not refer to the votes for Presidential electors. These advices also say that the court's order is, that in recounting the aforesaid votes, the question whether a county is so irregular, false or fraudulent that the true vote cannot be determined must be decided by the returns and proofs shown them, but by merely inspecting the face of the return. It is conceded that the application of these principles to the votes for State officers will give a majority to the Democratic candidates by 200 or 300 majority; but the Republicans say it is evident that if it were possible to recanvass the electoral votes the majorities for the Hayes and Wheeler electors would at least be from thirty-eight to forty-three majority, according to the official certificate of the clerk of the board, dated and published November 28th, which stated that the returns were then all opened by the State canvassers, and that the votes for electors as officially announced from the face of the returns in detail aggregated for Thomas H. Long, the lowest Republican elector, 90,266 votes, for Wilkinson Call, the highest Democratic elector, 24,285. The Republican counsel at Tallahassee also inform the committee that if the board were to revise their findings as to the regularity of each return on its face, they would under this order of the court be obliged to reject several county returns, and thereby increase Hayes and Wheeler's majority to between two hundred and three hundred.

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—Attorney General Cocke made a call on the board this morning, after the other members of the board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497 and Tilden 94 majority. This canvass was filed in the clerk's office, and in obedience to the order of the court. Subsequently the other members of the board agreed to recanvass, and the full board met at four this afternoon. They have just concluded their canvass, and have given Drew a majority of 195 and the Hayes electors 206. Cocke filed a protest. The court reassembles to-morrow.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The *Times* has the following from Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, December 27.—The State canvassers, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, met to-day and recanvassed the returns. The report of the result will be presented to the court to-morrow, accompanied by a protest by the majority of the board, in which they declare that their first canvass stands as the true and proper canvass of the returns. The position of the Republicans is that obedience to the law is the first duty of the citizen, and while denying the jurisdiction of the court, they yet refuse to put themselves in the attitude of revolutionists, preferring to submit to temporary defeat and injustice rather than be parties to plunging the State into anarchy and converting it into a field of bloody strife. This position must commend itself to all good citizens, and contrasts favorably with the revolutionary purpose, policy and acts of the Democratic party.

On the reassembling of the board to-day, Attorney General Cocke offered the following resolution, the object of which was at once struck by Controller Cowgill, and exposed by his amendment.

Mr. Cocke said: I move that in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, the Board of State Canvassers proceed to canvass the returns from each county according to the face of said returns, and that the same principle be applied to returns for members of Congress and Legislature as adopted in relation to returns of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Cowgill moved to amend by adding the following words to the first clause: "Unless such return shows its falsity upon its face." The resolution thus amended passed unanimously. It transpired at this time that Cocke, taking the law by the forelock, had already assumed in himself the functions of the board, and had secretly canvassed the returns and certified his result to the court. In his private canvass he retained Duval county, but in the board he voted to reject it. This versatile genius vindicated his remarkable abilities in other ways. The result of to-day's canvass elected Drew Governor by 195, Hayes electors by 209, Davidson, Democrat, to Congress by 540, and Bisbee, Republican, by 326. Governor Stearns has his remedy against Drew's usurpation in an action of *quo warranto*, which he will doubtless bring in good time. The Republicans here deserve great praise for their brave fight. Their victory has been stolen from them by order of a court which earns for itself a questionable repute throughout the country. The Democrats in Tilden's interest are dejected over the result as to the Presidential electors. They expected, by means of Cocke's resolution, to carry Florida victoriously through under protestation of the court's order. They are compelled to content themselves with the lesser spoils of this judicial raid.

STATE NEWS.

The new Sheriff of Philadelphia gives bond for $172,000.

Reading has a population of 41,000—an increase of over 6,000 since 1870.

There is a prospect of five cent fares on the Philadelphia street cars.

Requiescat John Smith. He died the other day in Philadelphia, aged one hundred and four years.

The oldest voter and biggest hog are rival candidates for newspaper interest these days.

William Plank, of Morgantown, Berks county, bored with life, hung himself in a barn on Christmas day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Tilden's Subsidized Supreme Court.

A Specimen of Its Impartial Action.

Almost the Entire Bar of the State Retained in Tilden's Interest—New York Tools of the Usufruct Admitted to the Bar to Aid in the Dirty Work.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The South Corolina correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs as follows:

COLUMBIA, December 27.—Those who have been depending on Hampton's assertion that his fight had no connection with the electoral contest, are likely to be waked up to a sense of the untrustworthy nature of Democratic evidence. This correspondence has from the beginning asserted that the object of the counting assembly was an extension of the "Bulldozing" and bribery in this State was Tilden's election. In the Democratic programme all else would follow.

The court yesterday refused to grant a motion to remove the *quo warranto* case against the Hayes electors to the United States Circuit Court, and ordered the respondents to amend their answer by eleven A. M. to-day. Mr. Corbin appeared and denied that he had made any answer. He made a motion to dismiss because of want of jurisdiction, and to remove the case to the proper tribunal, the Circuit Court of the United States. Justice Willard undertook to assert that the motion was in the nature of an answer, and that the court had so acted upon it, and that it was now too late to demur to the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Corbin very heatedly asserted that the court could not call that an answer which was a motion to dismiss. After an angry colloquy on the part of the court, he was allowed until to-morrow to amend. Judge Willard, during the debate, said that the whole course of respondents in all the cases against the Board of Canvassers had been calculated to bring the court and its decisions into contempt. That such a result has come may be admitted, but it is to the Democratic lawyers Judge Willard should look when he wants to find those who have produced it. By carrying out their suggestions with absolute fidelity, in spite of the law and the facts, the court has indeed been reduced to its present low estate. Republican lawyers here are doubtful whether it is their duty or for the good of their cause to continue the contest further before such a court. The heat and prejudice of Judge Willard was so evident that it seems a waste of time to go on before him, especially as it is certain that the court has no jurisdiction over the matter. The question is already prejudged, as in a few days you may expect to hear that the Hayes electors will be required to go before a Democratic referee, or possibly to bring into the court itself the evidence that they have the right to cast the vote of the State. Before a fair tribunal, even before the present Congressional committee, they would not fear the result; but experience has taught that the Republicans regard the Supreme Court of South Carolina as an engine run by Tilden engineers alone. They would be fully justified in refusing to appear before it or submitting any case to it.

Charles S. McLean, one of Tilden's agents, is here and was admitted to practice by Judge Willard to-day in order to act in the election case. Mr. Wells, another New Yorker, is here in the same interest; with the money of Tilden the bar of this State is now retained practically in body. The few Republican lawyers are thus carried from court to court, and are denied by partisan judges the ordinary courtesies of the profession as to time. Chief Justice Moses is quite ill, and will not resume his seat on the bench for some time, if at all. He is seventy-four years of age, and his recent attack of congestion of the lungs leaves him extremely weak.

The question of who is Governor will be argued on the *habeas corpus* case of a person recently pardoned by Governor Chamberlain, on Friday, before Judge Carpenter, of the Circuit Court. So you see there is plenty for the Republican lawyers to do, and little time to do it in.

Both Congressional committees are hard at work. Senator Merrimon, Democrat, summoned two army officers yesterday. Their testimony was damaging to the side that he could not conceal his anger. At least twenty of the witnesses summoned by the Democrats cannot appear because warrants have been out for them for six weeks for participation in the Ellenton murder. The Republicans are more than satisfied with the evidence thus far presented to the committees. The investigation is just what they want. A Democratic Congressman asked a gentleman to-day why he had not been here to be insulted and bullied. He [the Democrat] would not live here if presented with a fee simple of the State.

A Good Work.

The Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 134 Bowery, New York, was established in May, 1872, under the joint auspices of the New York City Mission and Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of reaching the male portion of the floating population of the city. The effort has proved of great advantage to this class. At first it was not thought necessary to have any provision for relieving destitute cases, but it became apparent, before the close of the first winter, that some effort must be made for meeting the pressing needs of the many homeless, destitute men who frequented the rooms and attended the services. The result was that soon they provided a dormitory, bath, lavatory, eating room and employment office. This makes the place really a hope for the homeless, where everything possible is done to awaken a fresh hope and energy, and lead back to the right those who have erred. By these various agencies the following results have been reached during the time from May, 1872, to December, 1876.:

Number of free meals	201,200
Number of free lodgings	34,212
Number of free baths	8,826
Number of garments given	1,532
Number of different men aided	14,000
Number provided with employment	3,627
Aggregate attendance at the religious services	227,829

The employment office is a novelty; it is conducted on this plan: Any unemployed man can register his name and have his references examined. If the result is satisfactory, a certificate is given and the references are open to the examination of any employer who presents the certificate of any employee registered on the books. When an employer enters an application for an employee, he deposits one dollar as a fee; the man he engages returns one-half of the fee; thus it is made co-operative, the expenses being equally borne by the two classes. During the past year it has been more difficult than at any other time to secure situations for men. Yearly reunions have been held by men they have aided in these various ways; the chapel has always been crowded, and the evening service of thanksgiving and praise has, on these occasions, been of unusual interest. They will hold on New Year's day, 1877, one of these reunions; the house will be open from ten A. M. to five P. M.; former employees and members of the Young Men's Christian Association identified with the work, will be present to receive calls from those who, during these years, have been aided in any way through the institution. Praise and thanksgiving services will be held in the chapel from twelve to one; light refreshments will be provided. Those who live at too great a distance to be present, are requested to write to the General Secretary, Rev. John Dooly, and state such facts of their present circumstances as may be of interest, and help to men who are now in want of kindly counsel and cheer.

An English statistician who has been figuring on the increase of population in that country finds the mean annual increase since the beginning of the present century to have been a little more than one and a third per cent. Assuming that the rate will be constant, he finds that at the end of the first generation the population will be 42,000,000; at the end of the second, 74,000,000; at the end of the third, 130,000,000; at the end of the fourth, 230,000,000; and the fifth generation will pass away, leaving no less than 400,000,000 of successors. The close of the seventh generation will, according to his calculation, find more people in England than now inhabit the whole earth.

One of the most important uses to which furnace slag has yet been put is the manufacture of mineral wool, which is a most excellent incombustible non-conductor. This product is manufactured by blowing steam through liquid slag, and its great value as a non-conductor has been abundantly demonstrated.

The dentists are deep in litigation, first, with the gutta-percha interest, to determine the validity of the patents; second, as defendants with the Celluloid Company against the vulcanite claim to hold a patent covering the use of both india-rubber and celluloid in dental plates.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Increasing Interest in Mr. Murphy's Revival—Overflow Meeting at the Central Church—Dinner to be Given on New Years Day.

Mr. Murphy's temperance revival has assumed such large proportions that it has become utterly impossible to accommodate the throng of people who flock to hear him. Hence it was found necessary to organize an "overflow" meeting last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue, in order to accommodate those who could not gain admittance at the Fifth avenue church. Both churches were crowded to their utmost capacity and Mr. Murphy divided his time between the meetings in such an admirable manner as to render both a grand success.

The noonday prayer and experience meetings which are held each day in the M. P. church on Fifth avenue, have increased to such an extent that the capacious edifice was crowded yesterday to its utmost, and the interest manifested demonstrated a fact, which must have been patent to every one in that large assemblage, that a deep seated and earnest conviction has taken hold of the masses, and that Francis Murphy has struck the key-note of true reformation.

At the opening of the meeting in the M. P. church last evening Mr. Murphy read the scripture lesson from the 8th chapter of Romans, after which he led the congregation in prayer. After a few brief remarks Mr. Murphy went over to the overflow meeting in the Central Presbyterian church, and left the meeting in charge of Joseph R. Hunter.

Colonel Reali said: "That was a beautiful chapter read at the opening of the meeting. Not only among Christians but among the savages there is possessed an intimation that all will be well if we but hold on. Hold on; be brave; those of you who have known the habitual tyranny of appetite. It costs; it costs; but the

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

It is only a question of time when the person with too much talk gets mired in his own gab, as Tea-kettle HEWITT has lately learned, to his sorrow.

THE Democratic reactionists will not cross the Rubicon this winter, owing to the severity of the season—and the presence in Washington of a handfull of United States troops.

THE House committee which was sent to South Carolina to investigate the election in that State has, it is said, become convinced that HAYES and WHEELER carried the State, and will so report to Congress. We shall believe this when we see it, and not before. The idea that a Democratic committee can in any case bring itself to act fairly is simply preposterous.

THE San Francisco *Call*, in answering an article in the New York *World* (which assumed that it was extremely unlikely that a city of less than 200,000 people, 30,000 of whom are Chinese, should cast 41,000 honest votes), says the population of that city is not less than 285,000, of which 255,000 are whites, and that with this number of people San Francisco cast 41,000 honest votes.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Government Commissioner of Education, just published, out of a total school population in the United States of 14,007,522, there are 8,756,659 persons receiving a public school education, beside those persons who receive private instruction. It is on such facts as these, aided by the social and religious influence of the country, that the hope of a better citizenship and permanent republic rests.

PRESIDENT GRANT was right in refusing to accept Mr. O'CONNOR POWER's Centennial address, except presented by the British Minister. Mr. POWER and the rest of the Irish landlords who own the soil had no country to exhibit at Philadelphia, and, as a wind-bag is a rather poor equivalent as a nation, the President was right in letting him make the best he could of it on his way home. The American people are under no obligation to Irish landlords.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* again warns Northern Democrats to go slow. It says: "It should be understood that the South is for the Union. The bloody tumbril wheel of war has ground it into us with many a scar and with many a pain. Whatever may have been our antebellum notions of the rights of a State—as taught by some of the wisest Northern men that ever lived—we have learned through dear experience that secession is not the most comfortable experiment in which a Commonwealth can engaged."

THE newest illustration of the irrepressible character of American enterprise is afforded by the organization of a company, now in process of formation, to work the great coral reef recently discovered in the Atlantic ocean, by the United States steamer Gettysburg, between Madeira and Gibraltar. An ingenious Yankee has already perfected machinery and apparatus to lift the submarine wealth to the surface. An approximate idea of the prospective profits may be formed when it is known that a single ton of pure pink coral of the finest grade, at its present value, would be worth $1,000,000. From the reports received it is not unlikely that the wonderful reef will yield hundreds of tons of pure coral.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company, having put its old dispatches out of the hands of its officers, the committees of Congress which have called for them will be obliged to get along without them. It is altogether possible that this is a convenient way of getting rid of the necessity of producing HEWITT's dispatches during the campaign. The House committees, of couse, will storm, and the House will rave over the matter; but it will be only to keep up appearances. The telegraph company is right, and the Democrats are not a bit sorry at escaping from a peril of their own production.

IF it is not Tilden and Hendricks, it will be Tilden and Wheeler.—*Post.*

There is a very strong and well-founded suspicion on the part of Western Democrats that the Eastern leaders are trying to sell HENDRICKS out, and there have been many expressions of opinion in other Democratic papers than the *Post* that the result of these complications will be TILDEN and WHEELER. Of course the Republicans will not consent to any such arrangement, and will have HAYES and WHEELER or nothing, but the Eastern Democrats are undoubtedly anxious to unload HENDRICKS and give the Republicans the Vice President in what they call a compromise. HENDRICKS' friends don't like this, and there has been some very indignant talk at Washington by soft-money Democrats from the West, and savage threats are said to have been made as to what the result will be if HEWITT and others attempt to shake their candidate for Vice President. The bad feeling is liable to result in a general demoralization. The Washington correspondent of the *Graphic* says there are strong signs of a break-up in the Democratic ranks:

The Southern Democrats are making advances which show that they see more good in Hayes' than in Tilden's inauguration. They say they want the Texas Pacific Railroad. They want their harbors improved, and obstructions to navigation placed during the war removed; they want a high protective tariff to swell the profits of their plantations, and have very little to expect from Tilden in these particulars. He is opposed to the Texas Pacific Railroad; he is opposed to harbor improvements, and is a free trader. The objections to Tilden that found expression before the St. Louis Convention are revived with even more violence than then.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The difference between the two parties in interpreting the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution, which regulates the counting of the electoral vote, is this: The Republicans hold that the amendment referred to requires merely that the certificates of the electoral vote shall be opened by the President of the Senate "*in the presence* of both Houses of Congress," and that this phrase, "in the presence of," limits the functions of the two Houses to that of mere witnesses. The Democrats, on the other hand, hold that "in the presence of" means that both Houses shall take part in all that is done and that nothing shall be done without the consent of both. It also claims that the provision of the Constitution which requires that, after the certificates are opened, the votes of the electors shall be counted, means that both Houses shall participate in the count, and that the twenty-second joint rule, which it claims is still in force, gives to it the power to object to the vote of any State, and that its objection is sufficient for the exclusion of the vote of such State. The Republicans, of course, deny that the twenty-second joint rule is in force, and will resist any attempt to exercise any power under it.

That the framers of the Constitution meant that the two Houses should simply be witnesses of the count, is apparent, we think, from the fact that to each body is afterwards assigned the peculiar function of selecting the President on the part of the House, and the Vice President on the part of the Senate, in case the count should show that no one had a majority of the electoral vote. They were to be witnesses of the count, simply to satisfy themselves of the fact that there was or was not a choice by the people, so that they might afterwards exercise their peculiar function, if necessary, and not to exercise any authority in determining or ascertaining that fact.

The plain theory of those who framed the Constitution was that the President was to be chosen by electors, and that the electors were to be chosen by the States, each State acting for itself, and each determining for itself all questions as to the choice of such electors. Such an idea as questioning the returns made by the States as to the votes of their electors was not then entertained. The States were held to be supreme in settling all such questions, and after each State had acted there was no power existing to call its action in question.

The theory of State rights, which was guarded closely by the framers of the Constitution, excludes all idea of the right of Congress to interfere in a matter belonging to the States exclusively; and the choice of electors being left unrestrictedly to the States, all that Congress can do is to sit still and witness the constitutional opening and counting of the certificates of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

"They do these things better in France." Extraordinary care is taken by the Government of that country in regard to all matters pertaining to the protection of labor and the development of national industries. French legislation looks to consulting at every stage those who represent the great interests of France. As long ago as a year last April the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce addressed a circular to the chambers of commerce, reminding them of the approaching termination of the different international treaties, briefly recapitulating the economic progress accomplished during the last fifteen years, and inviting them to give their views upon the various questions to be considered, such as the reductions or additions of taxes; specific and *ad valorem* duties; the increase of treasury receipts; the treaty system; and a new general tariff. Fifty-four chambers of commerce and twenty-four consulting chambers of art and manufactures, making seventy-eight chambers in all, were consulted, representing all the great centers of industry in that country. But French tariff legislation is not only national and patriotic, but thorough and well considered. Not satisfied with giving ample time to these chambers, the opinions of these bodies will be gravely reviewed by a superior council, whose views, in turn, will receive careful attention at the hands of the Government, so that, upon the expiration of the treaties in question, the Government will be thoroughly prepared to renew them upon a basis calculated to insure to the industries of that country the protection of adequate tariffs in order that they may not perish under the unrestricted competition of foreigners.

It certainly will not be maintained that a proper system of tariff legislation is of less importance to this country than to France. Every American citizen is personally interested in it. The manufacturer, the mechanic, the merchant, the miner, the lumberman, the laborer—all are alike concerned; and hence it follows that the representatives of our various industries should be consulted in the same manner as is done in France. This is not the case, however. On the contrary, as we showed at the time of the introduction of the MORRISON Tariff bill in the House of Representatives, and again during the recent political campaign, this bill (now pending in that body) was sprung upon the country without the knowledge of anybody except the manufacturers of Great Britain and a few of their most trusted agents on this side of the water. Not a single chamber of commerce, not a branch of industry, not a solitary trade organization, not even the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, much less the people at large, knew of the proposition to revise the tariff of the United States until January 31, 1876. It came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. It is a noticeable fact, too, that the bill was not reported from the Committee on Ways and Means until April 12, nor set down for consideration by the Committee of the Whole House, as the special order, until April 26, 1876; and yet in the enacting clause the changes in duties were still noted for July 1st, leaving about two months for manufacturers and importers in which to examine their affairs. But even these two months could not have been granted, since the bill would have to be debated by the Committee of the Whole House, then go to the Senate Finance Committee, then to the Committee of the Whole in the Senate, then back to the House, then probably to a conference committee, so that for a while it was quite possible that the manufacturers and importers of the United States would have only a few days to conform to the radical and ruinous changes proposed. We fully agree with a Philadelphia contemporary that it is humiliating to admit that it is possible in this country to prepare such a bill, not to reduce taxation, but to ruin home industries, and that American manufacturers were profoundly ignorant of the impending ruin, while their British competitors were kept thoroughly posted, as the following item from the *British Trade Journal*, published February 1st, *one day* after the bill was read in the House, *but printed before that date*, conclusively shows they were:

Although the protectionist party in the United States is incomparably the strongest and most influential, yet there is an important section of the people who are not wedded to that economical heresy. There is reason to believe that free trade principles will continue to gain fresh support every day, and that they will ultimately prevail we cannot doubt. *We note that a new tariff bill, making a large reduction in the tariff, increasing the free list, abolishing combined rates, and fixing specific duties, equal to twenty-five or thirty per cent. ad valorem, is to be introduced into the House of Representatives.* Whether it becomes law or not * * * it at all events shows that the free trade party is healthily active.

This bill, as we have said, is still pending in the lower branch of Congress, and can be called up for action at any time; in view of which fact it becomes an interesting question as to who were consulted in its formation. Possibly they were the same parties from whom the money comes to foot the bills of the "non-partisan National Free Trade League," which is now in active operation in nearly every State in the Union. And it is quite certain that this money does not come from American manufacturers and farmers.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. Tooth, a High Church clergyman, has been pulled from his pulpit by the forceps of the English law for ritualistic practices.

More miners have crowded into the Black Hills than the country will support, and there are now two or three thousand in Deadwood alone who are without occupation or means of living during the winter.

China will have a diplomatic representation in the United States. Chan Lau Pan is gazetted in Pekin as chief of the mission with a salary of 12,000 taels. A tael is worth $1 61, so that C. L. P. will have $19,320 per year to live on. His assistant, Ynng Wing, will receive $12,880; his first secretary, Wong Ching, $5,796. A consul will be stationed at San Francisco with a yearly pay of $6,440.

The Sclavonic Committee at St. Petersburg has published an almanac which contains some very interesting statistics of the Sclavonic populations. From these statistics it appears that the Sclavonic family is divided as follows: 1. The Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Galicians, 60,000,000; 2. The Poles, distributed over Russia, Austria and Prussia, 9,500,000; 3. The Serbs, 3,000,000; 4. The Siberian Servians, Styrians, Carinthians, and the Serbo-Croats, 19,000,000; and, lastly, the Sclavic element of Bulgaria, more than 5,000,000. The total number of this great people is 90,000,000.

The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* tells of the discovery of an Indian Democrat belonging to the tribe of Osages living at their agency in the Territory. This noble warrior somehow got it into his head that Tilden had been elected to the Presidency, and thereupon, according to his true Democratic proclivities, he began to steal cattle, and wagons, and things, and otherwise bag the "spoils" which fell to him by right of his place in the ranks of the victors. The cattle and wagons were taken across the line into Kansas and pawned for such catables, drinkables and wearables as were there to be found for sale. And straightway, when the cattle, and wagons, and things were disposed of, and the catables and drinkables (especially the latter) had had time to take effect, this rampant victor crossed back into the Territory, and most bravely proceeded to bulldoze one of the worshiping congregations at the agency by announcing himself as a rebel during the late war and declaring that, now a rebel President had been elected, he would soon see the white people of the agency sent away and their places supplied with rebels.

It is the fashion in Europe now to tell Russian stories, and particularly about the Russian princes that live habitually in France. Two have just been published that are worth repeating. The Russian princes in Paris are all men of large incomes, but generally spendthrifts. One of them borrowed the sum of 10,000 francs from a money-lender, giving his note for the same. On the day it fell due the holder presented it for payment, and was told by the Prince that he had no money to waste in paying debts. At that moment a gentleman entered, and the Prince handed him 20,000 francs to meet the losses of the night before at the club. The Jew tore up his note of hand, and said, when going out, "Now, Prince, there is nothing between us but a debt of honor." The Prince bowed and handed over the money without a word. The second begins in the same way, but when the Jew presented his note the Prince drew in a passion, called him hard names, and, drawing a revolver, made him eat the note of hand. A few days later, the Jew received his money, with a thousand-franc bill thrown in for interest. Shortly afterward the Jew received a letter from the Prince telling him that he was again in want of money, and telling him to present himself with 10,000 francs and stamped paper upon which to write his infernal notes of hand. The Jew came with the money. "Where is your paper for the note?" he said, taking the money. "Here it is, Prince," said the Jew, drawing a large cake of gingerbread from his pocket. The Prince laughed at the joke and shortly afterward paid the debt with interest.

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

By MRS. MARIA M. NORRIS.

Float proudly in the breeze, dear flag,
Pride of thy nation's heart;
No star is blotted from thy blue,
No fold is rent apart.
A hundred years have drifted by,
Since loving loyal hands
First waved thee in the breeze that sweeps
The fairest of all lands.

Float proudly in the breeze, fair flag:
When traitor hands were thrust
To pluck thy stars and lowly trail
Thy bright folds in the dust,
Millions of loyal hands sprang up
To shield thy crown of stars,
And waved in triumph o'er the foe
Thy red and snowy bars,

Float proudly in the breeze, old flag,
All purer than of yore;
The chains of slavery, now unlinked,
Coil in thy folds no more.
Along Time's vista may thy stars
Float brightly in the sky,
A beacon light to all the world,
As years sweep grandly by.

From fair Columbia's Northern hills,
To where her Southern flowers
Flood all the vales with beauty bright,
Abloom in perfumed bowers;
From rosy East to golden West,
Our country still is free;
Forever wave, O starry flag,
Emblem of Liberty.

PITTSBURGH, EAST END, December 27, 1876.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The proper way to pronounce it is "bulldooze," to rhyme with "snooze."

The development of the iron interest in Central Ohio is rapidly assuming important proportions.

Our exports of canned meat, the past year, amount to $964,000, double what it was the year before.

Managers are introducing incombustible scenery for theaters. Wanted now audiences that are panic-proof.

Women are carrying civilization into the Black Hills country. To carry civilization everywhere is woman's mission.

The reports of some of the Boston savings banks show an increase of deposits, notwithstanding the continuance of hard times.

The meanest kind of a philanthropist is the man who spends his time breaking the fine rules which he has devised for others to follow.

There is said to be a great deal of diseased milk sold in New York city. The common treatment of diseased milk is the water cure.

An expedition sailed from San Francisco the other day to explore the Pacific ocean for guano islands, which some parties believe to exist.

So many tipplers have lately been reclaimed in this city that many of the bartenders have quit practicing themselves in twirling a spoon.

Ohio has spent a grand total of $1,515,988 31 during the year to care for the criminal and unfortunate people committed to the care of the State.

During the past four years over $26,000,000 worth of leather has been shipped to Europe. The demand this year has been greater than ever before.

A cove has been discovered on the north coast of Australia, where six wrecks of vessels, all apparently recent, and some of them of American build, are lying.

The plethora of literary laborers in London is exhibited in a column or two of advertisements in the London *Athenæum* offering leaders, letters from London, books, etc.

There is a lively interest felt in New England in the beet-root sugar business, with the view of adding that section to the sugar-producing countries of this sour world.

Hereafter what have been known as 'Probabilities" will be called "Indications." Thus the modesty of first effort gives place to the serene assurances of conscious power.

The new census in Paris shows that the city has a population of 1,900,000. This was the population in 1870, just previous to the Franco-German war, so that the city has simply regained lost ground.

There are in Ohio 53,317, horses, valued at $2,421,577, and whose average value per head is $45 52. There are also 103,283 cattle, valued at $1,176,830; 134,936 sheep, valued at $214,897, and 135,534 hogs, valued at $430,393.

A New England Granger lodge has resolved that fashion is more hostile to the pecuniary interests of farmers than drought, worms, grasshoppers and all other pests that invade the land, and it isn't far from the mark, either.

The "Ancient Paean" or "Hymn to Apollo," which was probably written 2,800 years ago, and is supposed to be the oldest musical composition in the world, occurs in "Sardanapulus," which is soon to be produced in this city.

The pi man of the New York *Herald* has this introspective remark: "It requires almost as much genius to select well as to be original, and say what you will of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* man, there are 'originals' who are bigger fools than he is."

The greatening West. Wisconsin has $79,566,340 of personal property and $273,249,295 real estate; 308,458 horses, 840,595 cattle, and 1,068,767 sheep. There is in the State property to the extent of $18,524,196 exempt from taxation, and 1,811 miles of railway.

Dr. Holland, who writes nothing without a moral bearing, has chosen in his current novel of "Nicholas Minturn" to deal with some of the difficulties of the condition and treatment of the poor in the great cities. This pressing question has long had his earnest study.

In view of the agitation of the suffrage question in Massachusetts, it may be of interest to state that the recruiting field consists of 330,792 females, native born, above twenty; 181,543 females, foreign born, above that age, or 512,335 in all, constituting nearly one-third of the whole population of the State.

Cincinnati has solved the tramp question by arresting this class of vagrants by setting those who are willing to labor at work clearing ice out of the river. Those who are not willing to work are sent to the Workhouse, where labor is compulsory. As a result, the tramps are giving Cincinnati a wide berth. There is a hint in this for Pittsburgh.

A memento of the Granger movement in Illinois came into court, at Springfield, in that State, last week, in the shape of a verdict for $1,250 damages against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, for charging more than the legal rate. This is the first verdict that has ever been obtained in the State against a railroad company for violation of the "Granger" law.

A strong effort is making by the leading maritime and commercial associations of the country, to induce Congress to re-open correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in regard to the light house duties, as still imposed in that country. The original light house grants having now become extinguished, it is considered the right time to ask that the British Government maintain the light houses, rather than compel foreign shipping to be taxed to defray the expense.

MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

HARPER.

The January number of *Harpers' Magazine* opens with a paper by S. G. W. Benjamin on "Contemporary Art in England." Mr. Benjamin is a competent art critic, whose opinions have been received with respect by those well qualified to form an intelligent judgment of their value. The illustrations to the article are of remarkable excellence as specimens of wood engraving, being equal to fine steel engravings in delicacy of finish and breadth of effect. There are twenty-three of these, among them being characteristic specimens of the works of Boughton, Armitage, Hook, Millais, Alma Tadema, Burne Jones, Holman Hunt, Thomas Faed, Miss Thompson, Pettie, Poynter and Marks. The household life of the Pilgrim Fathers is the subject of a paper by C. Wyllys Elliott, which is illustrated with engravings of the interiors and furniture of their homes. Another illustrated article describes "A Cruise Among the Magdalen Islands.' Moncure D. Conway contributes a narrative of passages in the life of the late Felicien David, the composer of "The Desert," and the forerunner of Wagner—illustrated with a portrait. Among the illustrated contributions are some of a very popular character, including a poem, "The Old Deacon's Lament;" a short story, "The Craniologist," by John Esten Cooke, and "Fizze and Freeze," a humorous story for the little folks. The paper entitled "Recollections of Thackeray" gives some new and interesting glimpses of an author people never tire of reading about, and is illustrated with a sketch improvised for the writer by Thackeray himself. Charles Reade's serial story, "A Woman Hater," has reached its seventh part, and continues interesting. R. D. Blackmore's "Erema; or, my Father's Sin," is likely to prove one of the most striking stories of the author of "Lorna Doone." There are short stories by Lizzie W. Champney, Mrs. Frank McCarthy, Rose Terry Cook and Harriet Prescott Spofford; poems by Mrs. Zadle B. Buddington and R. H. Stoddard; and the customary well filled editorial departments. Published by Harper & Brothers.

LIPPINCOTT.

The January number of *Lippincott's Magazine* makes a most auspicious opening for 1877. Edward King's article called "Pictures from Spain," with its spirited and well engraved illustrations, is delightful. Scarcely less so is the other illustrated paper, "Our Floor of Fire," by Edward C. Bruce, in which there is much novel information about volcanoes and geysers, conveyed through lively description and excellent designs. Each of these articles is to have a concluding sequel. Ellen W. Olney's clever story, "Love in Idleness," is finished, and "The Marquis of Lossie" advances in the most absorbing way. The shorter story, or sketch, called "Nature Abhors a Vacuum," by William M. Baker, is full of wit and pungency. We may say the same of "The Young Man Who Went West," by C. S. Kirkland, who evidently regards San Francisco as the second truest Athens of America, at least in the not distant future. But far better than this, for lovers of the old Athens and of true art, is the essay by E. S. (Earl Shinn, or Edmund Clarence Stedman) "Titian and His Predecessors." It shows aesthetic culture, artistic taste and good literary style united in a way quite exceptional among Americans. There are other good things in this first-class number of *Lippincott*, but nothing so good as the delicious "Evening Song," by Sidney Lanier. All the articles are good, including a number not mentioned above. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas for January contains several contributions by noted writers. The venerable poet William Howitt contributes a "Letter to a Young Naturalist," full of instruction and anecdote; and Professor Richard A. Proctor has an article on "The Stars for January," illustrated with five handsome engravings. As the latter science is represented by the second installment of his new serial for boys, "His Own Master." The author of "Helen's Babies" gives us Budge's amusing "Story of the Centennial," and Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen furnishes a fine fairy tale, entitled, "Mabel and I." "Great-grandfather's Books and Pictures" are well described by H. E. Scudder. The illustrations to this article are taken from "The New England Primer" and Webster's Spelling Book;" and the contrast between them and the other pictures in the number is very striking. Among the most notable of the stories are "Katinka," a Russian story, and "The Two Dorothys," a very interesting Centennial narrative. Lucy Larcom has a beautiful poem called "King Lonesome," and Henry Baldwin contributes the comical "Modern and Mediæval Mary Jane," with fourteen silhouette pictures by Hopkins. Mrs. Dodge's opening poem of "The Minuet" is handsomely illustrated by the frontispiece—a copy of a painting by J. E. Millais. Scribner & Co., publishers, New York, 743 and 745 Broadway.

SCRIBNER.

Professor Boyessen, of Cornell, by birth and early residence a Norseman, by choice an American, has, by combining the points of view of both nationalities, done much in his magazine stories to interpret the Norse character. His paper on "Norway and the Norsemen," in *Scribner* for January, has much of the same impartial quality, and, with the aid of the illustrations (mostly after Norwegian artists), will give the reader a clear idea of the life of this interesting nation. It is curious to conceive attention in this number, the subject being "A Winter on the Nile," and the writer General George B. McClellan. The discussion includes the Khedive's improvements, the organization of the Egyptian army, the slave trade, and with picturesque description of the Nile, assisted by a number of wood cuts. A third illustrated paper is "The English Workingman's Home," by Charles Barnard, description of certain phases of co-operation—a plan now attracting much attention as a possible preventive of Communism in America. The Shaftesbury Park Building Association in London is described at length, and there are some superb illustrations of the kind of houses built (for the workingman) by this association. Clarence Cook's eighth paper on household decoration contains the author's reasons for preferring blue china to white, grate fires to furnace heat, and kerosene to gas, and deals also with bedroom furniture. Other illustrated articles are: a sketch of John Burroughs (with portrait), by Joel Benton; "Liverworts and Ferns" by Mrs. S. B. Herrick; "Day Dreams," a poem of New England life, by Hannah F. Gould; Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minturn," in which there is a shipwreck; and "Papa Hoorn's Tulip," by R. V. C. Meyers, an extravaganza with laughable silhouettes by Howard Pyle. In a light vein also are "My Friend Moses," by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies;" a talk "Concerning Cheapness," by Charles Carroll; and "Ghosts," a short story by Miss Isabella T. Hopkins. "What Our Churches Cost Us," by James M. Whiton, shows, by comparison, the attractive cheapness of church work. Mrs. Fanny Hodgson Burnett's serial, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," goes on, Uncle Sammy Craddock finding a "friend i' court." There are poems by R. H. Stoddard, "H. H.," Dr. Holland, Charles de Kay, R. W. Gilder and Constantina R. Brooks. In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses "The Chinese in San Francisco," "The Moral Value of Physical Strength," and "The Disease of Mediocracy." "The Old Cabinet" is about "Charlotte Bronte," "Savage Life in the City," "American Authors and English Critics," "Pictures," and "Esspoil." "Home and Society" is given up to the third of the "Letters to a Young Mother." "Culture and Progress" has a new feature in a regular letter from London on "English Books." The February *Scribner*, it is announced, will contain an article on "Life and Fishing in the Rangeley Lakes;" the second part of General McClellan's "Winter on the Nile;" a notable paper on "White of Selborne;" the first part of a short story by Saxe Holm, etc., etc. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To increase the product of one's labor, or business, and then to make the best use of what is obtained, will certainly be helpful in these hard times, or in any other. The hints and suggestions of half a dozen intelligent, practical men and women, who devote themselves to studying and observation, on just this topic, must certainly be of great utility to every one. We shall, therefore, do our readers a favor by directing their attention to that most valuable practical journal, the *American Agriculturist*, which is just now entering upon its thirty-sixth year. It is packed full of useful information that cannot fail to be very helpful to every family and to every man, whatever his calling, and whether residing in city, village or country. Each volume gives from 600 to 700 fine original engravings, that are both pleasing and instructive—to housekeepers and children, to farmers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, indeed to all classes. Its house plans and improvements, with full particulars of cost, etc., with engravings, its fearless exposure of humbugs and quackery, indeed its whole make-up and its thoroughly reliable character render it worthy of a place in every household, and we strongly advise every one to have it. An immense circulation enables the publishers to supply it at the low cost of $1 60 a year, post paid, or four copies for $5 40. Take our advise and send now for volume 36, to the publishers, Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York city.

General Barlow's Figuring.

The precise significance that attaches to the letters or reports of General F. C. Barlow, of New York, upon the Florida election, is easily arrived at. General Barlow, on his own account, went to Florida to find out for himself the facts as to the election there. What he didn't find out is stated by himself in his first letter or report, thus:

"I should have reduced the vote in Archer precinct No. 2 by deducting 219 votes from the Republican majority, though upon the conflict of evidence I think that one might with perfect fairness and honesty decide the other way."

Yet General Barlow proceeds to satisfy himself by deducting from the Republican majority these 219 votes, while he thinks "with perfect fairness and honesty" they might be counted. He goes on to say:

"I should not have rejected the Key West precinct in Monroe county. Courts are reluctant to reject whole polls, thereby disfranchising the innocent with the guilty, and it never should be done except upon very clear proof that it is impossible to place any reliance on the return."

That is, in the case of the Archer precinct, where the proof is exactly balanced, General Barlow would throw out the 219 Republican majority; but in the Key West precinct, which gave a Democratic majority, according to the returns, of 343, he would not reject the return except upon "very clear proof." The precise value that attaches to the report of a man who will not reject Democratic votes upon "very clear proof," but rejects Republican votes where he himself admits there is no clear proof—that is, no proof—of fraud, requires no comment. There is no sane man in the United States who is such a fool as not to see that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and that, if the return of the Key West precinct is counted because it is not clearly proved frauds were perpetrated there, the vote of Archer precinct must also be counted because there is no clear proof of fraud there—the proof being such that it is an exact balance for and against, or, as the lawyers would say, there being a failure of proof. But even granting General Barlow's extraordinary assumption that a Democratic poll should be counted for the very reason that a Republican poll is rejected, he does not figure up that Florida was carried for Tilden. The reductions which General Barlow, according to his peculiar mode of reasoning, held should be made from the Republican majority as declared by the Returning Board were as follows:

Archer precinct	219
Key West	342
Manatee	236
Total	797

But deducting that 797 from the 930 majority for Hayes, as found by the Returning Board, Hayes' majority in the State is yet 133. When this inconsequential result of his report was pointed out, General Barlow issued his supplemental report, in which, trying his hand again at figuring up a majority in Florida for Tilden, he lugs in Jasper precinct No. 2 as one, the returns from which should be counted. As to this he says:

"Then comes Jasper precinct No. 2, where the vote was: Democratic, 323; Republican, 185, as returned. About this case I know only what appears in the minutes of the board and in Cowgill's letter and Cocke's protest attached to my report. The irregularities complained of (abandoning the count when half finished, and turning it over to two lawyers, who completed it the next day) would justify the throwing out of the whole returns; but what I am in doubt about is whether the inspectors were Republicans or Democrats. Cocke says, in his protest, that they were the former, and Cowgill and the minutes say nothing about it. I have heard, and Cocke also says, that they made affidavits in aid of the Republican contest, and if so, I presume they were Republicans. In that case it should be presumed that in the return as made they looked after the interests of their own party, and, at any rate, I do not think that a Democratic majority should be thrown out because of Republican wrong-doing, if such were the case. *If this precinct be rejected it would give a Republican majority in the State, otherwise not.*"

The reason he gives for retaining the vote of this precinct, in his case, on his own account, and which, if rejected, would give the State to Hayes, is that there may have been Republican inspectors of election there. General Barlow does not know about it, but presumes there were. He assumes further that the inspectors, if Republican, perpetrated frauds, whereby a Democratic majority was footed up; and, on account of the "Republican wrong-doing, if such were the case," he thinks the precinct should have been counted for Tilden. Isn't it about time, in view of the weakness, inconclusiveness and confessed ignorance, admitted and apparent, upon the face of General Barlow's report, that they be dismissed along with the rest of the rubbish written about Florida by people who set about counting Tilden in by the vote of that State? There is no shadow of doubt as to the fact that Florida voted for Hayes, and everybody except General Barlow has practically conceded that fact. It is quite too late in the day for such lame figuring and such confessed ignorance of the facts to attempt to bulldoze the public into doubting how Florida voted.—*Chicago Tribune.*

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they invgive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAM. TEVENSON ..... Secret'y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

JAMES ANGLIM,
PUBLISHER OF
LANMAN'S
Biographical Anna's
AND DEALER IN
RARE, OLD & CURIOUS BOOKS
F Street, near the Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Books bought in large or small quantities.
☞ Law Books, Early American History, Valuable Government Publications, and Standard Works on all subjects, receive special attention.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6.497.275.94.
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

DRY GOODS
THURS
Fresh, Gener
AT O
AT WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
Suitable for Winter!
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
At 12½c, Gray Twilled Flannel, extra heavy. Very heavy Blue Twilled Flannel at 16c. Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels at 15 and 16c Wool Barred Flannels, extra heavy, at 17 and 18¾c.
At 20, 22 and 25c, special good value in Barred Flannels.
Best and most widely known makes of Country Shirting Flannels and fine Pressed Flannels, plain and twilled, offered at very low prices.
CASSIMERE.
At 33 and 37½c, a new and live bargain in heavy Wool Cassimere, slightly damaged, worth really 60c,
CLOTHS, ETC.
At 75c, Diagonal Cloths, worth $1.
Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, Waterproof Cloths, fine Sacquing Cloths, at the lowest prices.
DRESS GOODS.
A large and very popular line of seasonable Dress Goods, offered at the most popular prices, in all the leading textures and fabrics, from 8c to $1 50 per yard, leading in variety, styles and qualities.
NEW SILKS.
Extra inducements in Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our popular Dress Silk Department is full, complete and attractive, and value unexcelled.
☞ Our Omnibus, ru carries patrons and their
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
HolidayGoods
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Invite special attention to the following lines of goods, all of which are being offered at
Bargain Prices!!
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, all the newest materials.
SEAL SKIN SACQUES.
MUFFS, BOAS and HATS.
SILK FUR LINED CIRCULARS.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
Dark Colored Dress Silks.
Light Party Silks.
Ladies' Silk Ties and Bows.
Lace Scarfs, Barbes, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain White, Colored and Mourning Borders in great variety.
Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c up.
Fancy Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Fine Hair Brushes and Combs, Russia Leather Portmonais, Cigar Cases, Companions, &c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 1 to 10 Buttons.
Misses' Kid Gloves.
Ladies and Misses' Gloves and Mittens.
Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves.
Fur Gauntlets.
Men's Furnishing Goods.
Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Cashmere Mufflers, from 25c up.
Neck Dressing, latest novelties.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Underwear in all grades.
Open every evening during the week previous to Christmas until 8.30 o'clock.
Retail Store,
197 & 199 Penn Avenue.
HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located on Fourteenth street, from four to Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Patent and Interior Departments.
Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PRICE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the ROBSON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PROPOSALS.
Steamboat for Sale.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
ST. LOUIS, December 9, 1876. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office, in the cit of St. Louis, until 11 o'clock, noon, on the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, for the purchase of the steamboat "Elon G. Smith," belonging to the city of St. Louis and used as a harb

FINANCE AND TRADE.

EDNESDAY EVENING, December 27, 1876.

Financial business continues to be limited to routine transactions, except such as have reference to transactions for the coming year. Money is in fair demand for settlements, but as the banks are free lenders and the accommodation is generally understood to be for short periods only, there is no material stiffening of rates, which continue at the stereotyped figures 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper and 6@7 on first-class collaterals. There are again at the season of annual meetings of corporations when their reports are read and boards of directors elected. In connection with these meetings the Philadelphia Times makes the following pointed comment on the usual method of holding them: "Many of these meetings are appointed at the same hour on the same day in all places widely separated. To fill all these appointments properly would seem to require that investors should be gifted with the divine attributes of omniscience, understand long columns of figures by intuition and omnipresence, to be in half a dozen places at once. They should have so the hundred arms of Briareus to detail simultaneously that number of votes. Seriously, if stockholders are to choose their officers intelligently, these associations together should be more fairly distributed throughout the year as the best method of doing away with the farce of boards of directors electing and perpetuating themselves."

—The opinion is expressed by some of the New York bankers who are members of the syndicate for funding part of the old five-twenty 6 per cent. loans of the Government into new 4½ per cents, that the loan is nearly or quite oversubscribed, and there is no decided prospect of its revival until the political complications growing out of the Presidential election are adjusted. The present rate of the 4½ per cents is about 108, and gold is quoted at about 107¼. At these prices the negotiation is nearly at a standstill. The business of funding the new loan as begun September 1, under a contract between some of the leading American and foreign bankers and the United States Government, by which the syndicate were to have $40,000,000 of the bonds and as many more of the $300,000,000 authorized to be issued as they should call for prior to March 4, 1877, the Government agreeing to call in six per cent. bonds as fast as the new bonds were disposed of. During September the syndicate disposed of $40,000,000, and the same amount of 6 per cent. bonds was called in. During the first ten days of October $10,000,000 of the 4½ per cents were disposed of, and the same amount of the old issue was called in.

—The following is the text of Stephens' coinage bill, recently offered in the Lower House of Congress:

WHEREAS, The metric system of coinage based on the grain as the unit of weight, is now almost universally acknowledged to be the best; and,

WHEREAS, The mint coinage of the United States can be brought to exact conformity with the metric system by a change amounting to less than one third of one per centum: therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the gold hereafter coined by the United States shall contain, for each dollar of its nominal value, one unit of half grains of pure gold, and shall weigh, for each dollar, one and two-thirds grains, the proportion of alloy to the entire weight being the same as ten to one.

SEC. 2. That such coins shall be legal tenders in payments arising from contracts made at any time after the 4th of March: and that, in case of all other payments, including those of the United States to its creditors, $1,003 of this new coinage shall be the legal equivalent of $1,000 of the old coinage of the United States—such being the actual relative value.

SEC. 3. That such coins shall have stamped upon them, in addition to other devices, the weight in grains, and the inscription, "nine-tenths fine."

—Money is now quoted in the leading market centers of the world at the following rates:

	Bank rate.	Open market. per cent.
New York	7	5@6
London	2	1½@2
Paris	3	
Berlin	4½	3
Frankfort	4½	3
Vienna	4½	4½
Lisbon	6	6
Copenhagen	6	6
St. Petersburg	6	8 @9
Brussels	3	2½

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the official announcement a week ago of the settlement of the railroad troubles has had a strengthening influence on the railroad and miscellaneous share speculation. The shares of the coal carrying companies have also been steadily stronger all the past week.

—The proposed reduction of the capital of the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, will leave the Bank of Montreal the wealthiest moneyed institution doing business in that city. The capital as advertised as $12,000,000 and the surplus as $5,500,000 The concern is already at the head of the incorporated foreign exchange drawers.

—The New York Court of Appeals has affirmed the right of the Tax Commissioners that State to tax bank capital at an estimated actual value greater than par.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 27, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¾	117¾			117¾
5-20's, 1865, coupons	113¾	113¾			113¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	113¼	113¼			113¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	115¾	115¾			115¾
5-20's, 1867, coupons	115¾	116			116
5-20's, 1868, registered	118	118			118
5-20's, 1868, coupons	118	118			118
10-40's, coupons	112¾	113			113
10-40's, reg	112¾	112¾			112¾
Currency 6's	122	122			122
New Central rights	1¼	1¼			1¼
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾		71¾	71¾
Quick Silver					
Pacific Mail	24¾	24		24	24
Adams Express					
Wells-Fargo Express	98				
American Express	58				
United States Ex	80				
New York Central	101¾	100¾	101¼	101	101¼
Erie	17¾	17¾		17¾	17¾
Erie preferred	37¾	37¾		37¾	37¾
Michigan Central	87¾	87¾		87¾	87¾
Michigan Southern	67¾	67¾		67¾	67¾
Illinois Central	64¾	63	63¾	63¾	64
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97¾				97¾
Chicago & Northwest	26¾			26¾	26¾
Do. preferred	55				55
Rock Island	102¾	102			
St. Paul common					19¾
Do. preferred	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Wabash common					6
Fort Wayne	100¾				
Ohio and Mississippi		6¾		6¾	6¾
Union Pacific		37			37
Harlem	127	127	127¾		130
New Jersey Central					36¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	10				10
Iron Mountain					15
C. C. & I. C					71¾
Del., Lack. & West					107
Missouri 6's					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	47¾	47¾	
Reading			19¾
United Cos. of N. J	137		
Phil. Tit'le & Buffalo	8¾	8¾	
Lehigh Valley			49¾
Allegheny Valley	105	105¾	
Central Transportation	40¾	41	
P., C. & St. L. in. b	84½		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 107¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Money in demand at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, closing at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper 6@6 per cent. Customs receipts $360,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $2,000,000. Clearings $26,500,000. Sterling 482¾@483½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 107¾, with sales at 107. Carrying rates 7, 6¾, 6 and 7; gold 56@4 per cent. Silver remains unchanged in London since Friday last, when it was quoted at 56½d per ounce; here to-day quotations are: Silver bars, per ounce, 1?2 @ gold and 120¾ currency; silver coin 122¾@122¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. Railroad bonds firm with small transactions. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market was irregular and lower prices prevailed in the general list, closing dull. The greatest decline was in Illinois Central and New York Central, the former dropping from 63½ to 61 and the latter from 102¾ to 100¾, with closing sales respectively at 61¼ and 101. Commodore Vanderbilt was reported worse. New Jersey Central made the next greatest decline, selling down from 37¼ to 35¾, closing at the latter; Lake Shore and Michigan Central were firm and advanced early in the day, but afterwards lost the improvement; Lake Shore rose from 57¼ to 58 and closed at 57¾; Michigan Central rose from 87¾ and declined to 44¾; Rock Island was firm at 102@102¼; Lackawanna, Western and Western rose from 71¾ and declined to 71¾; the remainder of the list declined from ¼ to ½ per cent. Late in the afternoon there were rumors on the street of combinations of an extensive character for defalcations at the Stock Exchange. Transactions, 66,000 shares, of which 28?8 aggregated Lake Shore, 3,700 New York Central, 3,300 St. Paul, 2,100 Western Union, 2,000 Erie, 2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,500 New Jersey Central, 13,300 Western, Central and 3,700 Illinois Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel	71¾
Quicksilver	18
Pacific Mail	23¾
Mariposa	7
Do. preferred	17
Adams Express	102¼
Wells Fargo Ex	98
American Ex	56½
United States Ex	80
New York Central	101
Erie	17¾
Do. preferred	37¾
Harlem	130
Do. preferred	135
Michigan Central	44¾
Panama	125
Lake Shore	57¾
Illinois Central	61¼
Cleve. and Pitts	89¼
C., C., C. & I	71¾
Del., Lack. & West	107
N. J. Central	35¾
Northwestern	36¾

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾
5-20's, 1865	109¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾
5-20's, 1867	116¾
5-20's, 1868	118

STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	42
Tennessee, new	41¾
Virginia, new	29

LONDON, December 27, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½ per cent., being ⅜ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; do. 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 107. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 9½; preferred 17.

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes 104 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Gold 107¼@107¾; Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 517½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1876.

The leading staples were chiefly noticeable for the steadiness and quiet which obtained in all cases. Prices were unchanged with the exceptions of an advance of ⅛c on roasted coffees, and the usual holiday quiet was the most prominent feature. In some of the leading articles of produce there was a decided increase of the volume of receipts—corn, oats, hay, bulkmeats and cheese having each come in more freely during the week ending to-day.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

	Last week	This week	Total
Flour, bbls	2,009	Apples, bbls	12
Corn, bus	2,520	Cheese, lbs	94
Wheat, bus	1,160	Butter, lbs	1,200
Barley, bus	934	Bacon, pcs	13,064
Rye, bus	484	Bacon, tcs	20
Oats, bus	2,040	Potatoes, bus	852
Hay, bales	557		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week
Flour, bbls	2,009	1,605
Corn, bus	2,520	16,491
Wheat, bus	1,160	131
Barley, bus	934	1,722
Rye, bus	484	1,702
Oats, bus	2,040	11,805
Hay, bales	557	1,574
Apples, bbls	76	131
Cheese, lbs	474	1,722
Corn, bus	4,495	15,391
Wheat, bus	8,340	6,751
Barley, bus	1,950	3,941
Rye, bus	1,999	1,287
Oats, bus	14,535	24,068
Butter, pkgs	453	478
Bacon, pcs	17,246	34,408
Bacon, tcs	224	142
Potatoes, bus	600	839
Hay, bales	835	1,174

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a steady market with a rather quiet feeling and prices steady and unchanged. Wheat is firm at former figures. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; amber do at $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; amber do at $1 45; white at 45@1 50. Corn continues in full demand and firm, with nearly out of the market, while new is in improved supply. Prices are steady, as follows: Old shelled 56@56c ₱ bushel; yellow ear mixed and high mixed; new car 53@55c; prime new shelled 52@53c. Oats are offered more freely, but remain about steady at 36@36c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 33@35c. Rye is in good supply and up to the demand, and quoted at 75@76c. Barley is unchanged and quiet at 90c for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 05@1 10; lobbing sales at the customary advance.

FLOUR—There is a very firm feeling with an upward tendency in all the following prices: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 35@7 50 ₱ barrel; No 1 amber do $7 00@7 25; prime red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; sacks 25c less ₱ barrel. The lobbing orders of standard brands are as follows: Duffy brand of Pittsburg red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat flour $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 80@7 15; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 75; choice spring $7 50@7 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; keg $3 25; rye flour $4 50 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Receipts are more liberal and the market is slightly cheaper though not materially changed. We continue to quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton. No. 1 timothy at $15 @ 15 00; No. 2 timothy at $13@13 00; four first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00 @12 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $12 50@13 00 per ton; middlings $20 00@ 22 00; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; chop feed feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are quiet and unchanged. Receipts are very light, but there is an ample stock in store, and the diminution of receipts does not produce any especial firmness in prices. We quote at 75c@$1 25 ₱ bbl for common; prime at $1 50@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull also, and held at 40@ 45c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Are dull and quoted at 2?@30c ₱ b. ₱ BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime hand-picked.

BROOM-CORN—Is in some demand in small lots, with prices unchanged from figures recently quoted. We quote as follows: Choice Hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work to 3@5½c; inferior to good self-working parlor 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices for straight.

BUTTER—The demand continues brisk for choice grades, and the light receipts and small supply of such stock is not at all in excess of the demand. Medium and common qualities are somewhat dull and nominal. We quote creamery rolls at 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 24@26c; do roll 22@24c; fancy dairy rolls 20@22c; good do 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.

CHEESE—Receipts are increased to 1,225 boxes for the past week, but prices are steady and exceedingly firm at former figures. We quote factory at 14@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@ 15½c. New York Goshen 15c in round lots; 15½@16c in jobbing lots. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

CIDER—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $3 25@ 3 50 ₱ half-bbl.

CLOVER—The demand is fair and supply liberal. Prices range from $4 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Are dull and prices as previously given. We may quote dried apples nominal at 3½@3¾c ₱ b. for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 20c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a good demand for new stock at $1 @1 75 per bushel.

EGGS—The demand is moderately active with a fair supply and steady and unchanged prices. Strictly fresh are steady at 28@29c ₱ dozen, and scarce; packed are plenty at 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—There is a liberal supply but the demand is good and prices are steady and unchanged as follows: Venison—saddles 10@ 12c ₱ b; carcass 6@8c ₱ b; whole deer 10 @12c. ₱ b. Quails at $1 50@1 75 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Prairie fowl at 60@64 ₱ pair. Rabbits 25@30c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ b; domestic 20c ₱ b.

HOPS—New crop, 35@36c. Market dull and little doing.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is steady. We quote Italians at 16@17c ₱ bushel; walnuts 30c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel; shellbarks at $1 90@1 75.

ONIONS—The market is about steady at $1 75 @2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The supply is light and prices show an upward tendency with some advance from previous quotations on dressed. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₱ pair; dressed 12@14c ₱ b. Live turkeys 7@9c each; dressed 14@15c ₱ b. Ducks 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 10@13c ₱ b. Geese 50@60c each.

POTATOES—Receipts continue very meager and not fully up to the demand. While there is no material advance, prices are firmly maintained. We continue to quote: Prime peachblows from store at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; lower grades 90@$1 05.

SYRUP—There is a moderate demand at 17 @19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

There is a moderately good demand at steady prices, chiefly for the requirements of the immediate consumptive demand. Prices remain steady and wholly unchanged. Receipts of bulkmeats are liberal, having been 34,458 pieces during the week ending to-day, while the receipts in cases only amount to 142 tierces for the same period.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10c; clear sides 10¼c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were easy at 12¾c ₱ b for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured, in pickle: Sugar cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 11½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱ 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in barrels 11¾c ₱ b; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ b; in buckets 12¾c ₱ b; in 3-lb cadaies 14¼c ₱ b; in 5-lb cadaies 14 ₱ b; in 2-lb cadaies 14½c ₱ b; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ b; in 3-lb pails 13¾c ₱ b. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best bank or extra at 90@95c; current make 87c. No. 1 at 73c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, extra winter, 85@90c; yellow winter, 55@65c.

MESS PORK—Is firm and higher at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9¼@9¾c ₱ b; country do 7¾@8c ₱ b; rough 5½@6c ₱ b.

Groceries.

The trade is rather quiet but remains steady, so far as prices are concerned, without material change. The exception to this rule is in roasted coffees, which are strong, and were advanced ⅛c by the leading dealers today. As usual at this season of the year, purchases are made only for necessary requirements, all other business being postponed until after the New Year's settlements. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ b.	*Sugars.*	₱b.
Fancy Rio	24@	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	21@	Granulated	11¾@11¾c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	11¼@11¾c
Good Rio	20½c	C—yellow	10¾@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	20½c	C—yellow	9¾@ 9¾c
Java	30@	Franklin, B	10¾@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@ 9¾c
Rio, in papers	27 @28 c	Cut Loaf	13¾c
20 grades do	25 @26c	Crushed	13 c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25c	Powdered	12¾c
Java, in papers	33½c	Granulated	12¾c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O	60@62c
Young Hyson	25@1 00	Prime	50@56c
Gunpowder	35@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@ 90	Sugar drips	50c
Japan	30@ 90	Sugar drips	50c
Oolong	25@ 80	Lower grades	35@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Starch.*	
Sonchong	28@ 75	Pearl	8¾@9¾c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9¾c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	10@10¼c
Allspice	22 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	30@31 c	Choice Carlina	7 c
Nutmegs	1 15 c	Patna	7 @7½c
Pepper	25 c	Rangoon	6 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	6 c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in bxs	5¼c
Rabbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in ₱ pkgs	6
Gold Dust	6 25	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Extra olive oil	8 @9	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	7 @8c	Star, full wt	16 c
German mottled do	7 c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₱ box	4 @5	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is quiet with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 00
No. 1 Mess	22 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
No. 2 do	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 large	19 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 do large	15 00	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ b	6
No. 3 do	11 00	Medium do	5¼
White fish	6 50	Halibut, ₱ b	12½
Lake Tr., hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Family do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

We quote prices as follows:

Raisins—	Layers, ₱ box.	London layers, ₱ box.
new	$2 25	$2 50
mat		
Sultana	17c	
rants	7½c	
Currants	8@8½c	
Prunes	6½c	
do shelled	8c	

There is a moderate trade. Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers, ₱ box, $2 50; mat, $2 25; Sultana, 17c; Valentia, 12½c; currants 7½c. Citrons, new, 8@8½c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds 17c. Filberts 12½c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 19c; Grenoble 18c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida, $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts at $7 50 ₱ hundred. Molasses quiet: Cuba muscovado 37½@38c; choice do 45@50c. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, December 27.—Wheat—No. 1 red Winter Wheat $1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1 38; extra white Michigan $1 38. Corn firmer; Western mixed 58c.

BOSTON, December 27.—Flour steady; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 25@6 75. Corn unchanged. Oats firm.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 27.—Market steady with a moderate demand, desirable grades held firm; fine cannot be purchased except at very full prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania extra and double extra 43@48c. Delaine in steady demand at 45@50c. Pulled firm; choice superfine scarce; sales of superfine and extra at 46@47c; choice Eastern and Maine supers 45@47c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cotton firm at 11¾@11 9-16c. Futures closed steady: December 11 3-32@11 9-64c; February 11 29-32@12 5-64c; March 12 3-32@12 5-32c.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16@6¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Abyssinia	December 27.....Liverpool.
Pommerania	December 28.....Hamburg.
Celtic	December 30.....Liverpool.
Labrador	December 30.....Havre.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

City of New York	December 30.....Liverpool.
Vaderland	December 29.....Antwerp.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	December 30.....Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER MARK. Ft.	In.	CHANGE IN 24 HOURS. Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF TRADE.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	1	5	—0	7	E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	3	6	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	..	..	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	2	6	—0	8	E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	2	6	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	2	0	0	2	..	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	2	9	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	1	7	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	11	7	—0	10	S. W.	Lt. snow.
Vicksburg	..	..	..	..	S. E.	Cloudy.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 27, 1876. River remains closed with ice. Weather clear; thermometer 28.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 27, 1876. River closed with ice. Weather cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 27, 1876. River 5 feet 1 inch and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 28 at 7 P. M.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

THE C. W. Meade arrived at Yankton on the 13th inst.

COAL at New Orleans has advanced to sixty cents per box to steamers.

THE ice gorge at Columbus, Kentucky, is ten miles long. When that lets go, look out!

THE Whale, Captain Adams, will be on hand for St. Louis as soon as navigation will permit.

IT is probable that the David Sinton will enter the Vicksburg trade next year than last week and closed firm with fair prospect for choice grades. We quote the market to-day as follows:

Extra, 13 to 14c ₱ b	$6 25@6 50
Best, 15 to 16c ₱ b	5 75@6 00
Good, 15 to 16c ₱ b	4 50@5 00
Common, 75 to 80 lbs	3 25@3 75

No. Wt. P'c No. Wt. P'c No. Wt. P'c
..15,000 $6 10 ..20,800 $4 25 ..6,150 $4 10

Receipts—Through cattle, 186 cars; local cattle, 23 cars. Hogs, 151 cars. Sheep, 22 cars.

CATTLE—Are in good demand and unchanged by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two shipping clerks at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & Co.

Messrs. S. B. Hodges & Co.

Report the following as the state of the market:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle has been very light, and the arrivals were very small at 25@50c per cwt. advance from last week. Below find the ruling rates:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5 50@5 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 40
Nice stockers	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market since last week has taken a shot upward of 50c per cwt., which is the amount of advance to make the Western shippers a nice profit. At this writing our market is unsettled, but we look for "about all selling at the following prices:

Good to extra Philadelphias	$5 90@6 00
Fair to good Philadelphias	5 80@5 90
Best mixed	5 80@5 90
Best Yorkers	5 80@5 90
Fair Yorkers	5 70@5 80
Inferior Yorkers and pigs	5 50
Roughs	5 00@5 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week was the lightest for the past year, and prices for fat sheep on sale are advanced 37½c per cwt. on all grades. Prospects are now that within a month prices for fat sheep will be 50@75c per cwt. higher. We quote as follows:

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 27.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 2,950 head, against 1,930 head for the same time last week. Demand very light for cattle; market closed a shade weaker, especially for ordinary and medium grades; exclusive of the cattle on contract 2,000 head sold at $8 50, the supply was made up of native steers and oxen of ordinary to straight grades, and dull and selling slowly from 7 @8½c; 200 head, with a few of the best up to 9 11 50; a few fat bulls went at $3 @5 00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,940 head, making 3,160 head for two days, against 2,850 head for the same time last week. Market ruled firm, with a fair trade; common to prime sheep $4 00@ 6 25; dressed lots 6@7½c ₱ b; Texas sheep $5 25 average, changed hands yesterday at $7 80 and were taken to slaughter for the English market.

Swine—Receipts 5,420 head, making 6,030 head for two days, against 12,580 head for the same time last week. Receipts were all alive yesterday at $6 15@6 25, and three car loads were taken to Jersey City at $6 50.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Hogs quiet; common $5 25@5 60; fair to good light $5 70@ 6 00; packing grades $5 05@5 50; heavy $5 30@ 6 40. All sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 27.—Hogs in good demand at $5 75@5 85. Receipts 1,600 head.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 1,500 head. Market dull but firm; sales of extra prime at $6 00; extra $5 25; cows and steers $2 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head. Shipments 400 head. Market fairly active; heavy to choice smooth packing $5 70@5 80; light bacon $5 75@ 5 85; choice to extra smooth $6 10@6 25.

Sheep—Nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO, December 27.—Cattle—Receipts 391 head. Market moderately active; supply hardly equal to the demand; prices fully up to yesterday's quotations.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 500 head. Prices higher; Western sheep $4 25@5 00; Canada lambs $5 00@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts 500 head. Demand good; common thin to good Yorkers $6 00@6 09. Yards bare of stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25 cash; $1 25¼ January; sales at $1 26¾@1 27 February; closed at $1 26¾; February; $1 28¾ March; No. 3 at $1 11¾@1 12¾; rejected 96@ 99c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; 45¾c cash; 45¾@45¾c January; 45¾c February. Oats—Demand active and prices have advanced; 34¾c cash; 34¾@34¾c January; and nominal at 71¾@72c. Barley dull and lower at 67c. Pork steady and in fair demand; $16 50 cash; $16 50 January; $16 80 February; $17 65 March. Lard dull; 10.80c cash; 10.90c bid February; 11¼c March. Bulk meats firmer at 6½@6½@6¾@6¾c. Whisky $1 08. Dressed hogs strong and higher; sold lots $6 70@6 75; light $6 75@6 80.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 10,400 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 45@5 60; common to fair extra $5 70@6 00; good to choice $6 05@6 60; white wheat extra $6 65@6 85; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis $5 40@7 50. Corn—Dour quiet and 1@2c lower; Cornmeal firm; Western $2 85@3 10. Wheat opened better closing with holders more disposed to realize; receipts 40,000 bushels. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 42@1 43; No. 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 25; damaged spring $1; holders generally $1 15@1 17. Rye quiet; Western 82@84c. Barley and malt firm. Corn—Old quiet; new easier; No. 2 ungraded 59@60c; mixed Western graded, old, 62c. Oats steady and unchanged; receipts 35,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 17¾@20c, gold. Sugar—Fair to good refining 9¾@10c; prime 10½c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Rosin steady. Turpentine easier at 36c. Eggs—Western 28c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 26@30c; California 25@28c; common 24@26c. Wool quiet but pulled 22@36c; unwashed 12@28c. Teas 15@26c. Pork firmer at $17 25@17 50. Lard—Prime steam nominal; refined clear 12¾@13c. Cheese quiet but firm at 7@14½c. Whisky unsettled at $1 14.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Cotton steady and quiet at 11½c. Flour strong and in good demand; $6 40@6 60. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red $1 25@1 40. Corn steady at 48@48½c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 30c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye firm at 75c. Pork higher; $17 00 bid. Lard firm; cash 10.85c; January; kettle 11¼@11½c. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders 6¼@6½c; short rib 9¾@9¾c cash; short clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Greenmeats higher; shoulders sold at 6.50c; short rib at 9.50c; hams 9 @10c. Butter quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Flour inactive; extra $4 65@5 00; Minnesota family $5 50 @6 00. Wheat easier; Pennsylvania red $1 42; amber $1 46@1 50; white $1 55. Rye weak at 78@80c. Corn—Old scarce; white 54@55c; new yellow 55@57½c. Oats quiet; Western white 37@40c; mixed 36@37c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Clover seed $6 75@7 00. Timothy quiet. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $17 00. Bacon and bulkmeats dull and nominal. Lard—Prime kettle 11¾@12c. Cheese in demand and unchanged. Eggs quiet; Western, fresh, 29@31c.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Flour more active. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania No. 2 Winter red $1 42

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Corner 23, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles ₱ hour	Weath.
7 A.M.	30 094	25	81	W.	4	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30 114	25	75	W.	4	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30 173	22	85	S. W.	2	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30 128 Highest thermon... 30
Mean thermom.... 23.5 Lowest thermon... 21

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 21; wind E.; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 23; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. 18; light snow.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 21; wind N.; light snow.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 21; wind E.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 17; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.—Ther. 19; wind N. E.; light snow.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 26; wind S.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 29; wind N. E.; light rain.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 26; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 9; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 21; wind S. W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 46; cloudy.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 31; wind N. W.; light snow.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 55; wind E.; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; wind S. W.; haze.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 26; cloudy.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 39; wind E.; light rain.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 23; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 36; cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 31; light rain.

Pennsylvania Female College.

The next term will open January 3d. Grammar School Department same date. For information apply to the President, Thomas C. Strong.

Iron City College

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Dramatic Entertainment.

The Franklin Literary Society will give a dramatic entertainment to-morrow, Friday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Eighteenth and Sarah streets, South Side. The performance will consist of a romantic drama in four acts, entitled "Retributive Justice," and the roaring farce of a "Spectre Bridegroom." The Franklin has among its members a large number of talented young men of the South Side, who should be encouraged in their literary endeavors. We can confidently promise a pleasant entertainment to all who may attend.

Grier at Work

It is said the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company have rented and furnished a room on Fourth avenue, in which ex-Cashier Grier has been put to work, straightening up the books of the defunct concern. It is probable Robert has a writer job before him. Meantime the attorneys are preparing the way, it is said, for Grier to tell his story, and show up the affairs of the bank in their true lights. The public anxiously awaits to know who got the water bonds or their proceeds, while numerous depositors are personally anxious as to the disposition of their cash.

A Bad Tramp.

A tramp recently turned up at Osborn station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and in response to his pathetic appeal for work Mr. Palmer, of that place, gave him employment. The tramp assumed a pious demeanor, regularly reading the Bible, saying grace at mealtime, and participating in the family worship every night. One day the tramp was sent to a neighbor's with a load of rye to have it cleaned, for which he was to return the next day. He got the rye cleaned, sold it to some one or other, returned with the team and empty sled, and then cleared out with the proceeds and a pair of fur gloves, which will amount in the aggregate, Mr. Palmer says, to about twenty dollars.

Work for Young Men.

Mr. Thomas K. Cree, who has been working with Mr. Moody and Sankey in Chicago, having entire charge of the details of the work there, as well as in Philadelphia last winter, expects to make a tour of the Southern States, beginning January 10th, at the Young Men's Christian Association State Convention, at Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. George A. Hall, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, accompanies Mr. Cree. Mr. Hall has been actively engaged in work in the interest of young men in the State of New York, during the past summer. He has visited most of the cities in that State, and has met with great success. Mr. Hall and Mr. Cree have spent the past two winters in the South, having visited all the principal cities from Virginia to Texas. They do not go as Evangelists, but especially in the interest of work for young men. They go out under the auspices of the International Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York.

School Street Mission.

At the last meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery at Bellevue, a committee was appointed to organize the School Street Mission into a church, which instructions will be carried out this evening. The ceremony will commence at the usual hour for holding church meetings, and Rev. Dr. Hodge has consented to deliver a sermon upon this occasion. The School Street Mission was started first in Knap's Battery, and under the energetic and faithful efforts of Messrs. A. W. Hall and James Orr, a number gradually increased until it was necessary to build a meeting house of their own. Subscriptions were raised, and a new mansard one-story brick building erected on School street. The mission continued to prosper, until now it has an average attendance every Sabbath of 250 scholars and teachers. At the treat on Christmas about four hundred were present. The meeting house is a very comfortable one. In size it is 40x60 feet and cost $2,700. Children's church has been held every Sabbath afternoon and services in the evening, led by some students of the ministry. At the meeting to-night for organization, an election will be held for deacons. The mission is a branch of Dr. Hodge's church.

Monongahela Presbytery.

The Monongahela Presbytery met on Tuesday at the Sixth U. P. Church, East End, Rev. J. C. Boyd acting as moderator.

The following gentlemen were elected ministerial delegates to the next general assembly, to be held at Sparta, Illinois: Dr. Ewing, and Revs. Knox, Barclay and Sands.

A call was presented from McDonald station to the Rev. W. G. Nevin. It was sustained and accepted.

An advisory committee, consisting of Drs. Brown and Ewing and Elder Mark Robb, was appointed at the request of the Mansfield session, to adjust difficulties existing at that place.

Dr. Reed, financial Secretary, reported that there had been $1,903 collected for the board of the church. The quota was $9,984.

A petition was presented for the organization of a new congregation at Oakdale, and a remonstrance from the Noblestown congregation was presented against it. The papers were referred to a special committee, which reported, favorably, and the petition was, by leave, withdrawn.

Trial sermons were delivered—two by Mr. Glass and one by Mr. Fulton. They were sustained, and the gentlemen were recommended to the faculty of the Seminary to be advanced as students of the third year.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

This court was engaged yesterday hearing an argument in the case of certain creditors of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens against General George W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Company. Some two years ago the first named firm were adjudged bankrupts. The assets fell far short of meeting the liabilities of the firm, and then the Citizens' National Bank and other creditors joined in a petition asking the court to include General George W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Works as partners of the insolvent firm. The petition was printed in the COMMERCIAL at the time, and the main allegation was that General Cass and the Cambria Iron Company were partners in the firm, and participated in the profits arising out of the partnership. When the motion came on for argument on a previous occasion, it was claimed that personal notice, as required by law had not been served on the parties. The case came up again yesterday morning. Messrs. Sol Schoyer and George P. Hamilton appeared for the Citizens' Bank, Robert Robb and John G. MacConnell for other creditors in favor of the rule. Messrs. Acheson, Burgwin, Cyrus Elder and J. B. Townsend represent the Cambria Iron Company, Messrs. Acheson, Burgwin and Mr. Dalzell appear for Messrs. Harbaugh, Matthias and Owens.

Emery, Joy & Loe *et al.* vs. James W. Taylor *et al.*, debtors, Towanda. E. T. Fox was appointed special commissioner to sell goods, &c. Register Overton was directed to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in petition for adjudication.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of William E. De Barenne, deceased; Jane E. De Barenne, administratrix *de bonis non*, directed to sell real estate.

Maggie Riebel, minor; Joseph Golbach appointed guardian.

Legal Notes.

The Common Pleas Court No. 2 was engaged yesterday on the argument list.

Mr. Cyrus S. Gray has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Operations of the Snagboat E. A. Woodruff—Snags and Wrecks Removed Last Season.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., December 26, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following operations of the U. S snagboat "E. A. Woodruff," durin the season of 1876, may be of interest to your readers.

The snagboat started from Cincinnati on the 8th of June, and she finally laid up in the mouth of the Tennessee on the 30th of November, her season of work having been one week less than six months. During this time she worked over the river as follows:

1. Cincinnati to Wheeling (could not get higher on account of low water).
2. Wheeling to Cairo.
3. Cairo to Parkersburg (could not get higher on account of low water).
4. Parkersburg to Lawrenceburg (turned back by high water).
5. Lawrenceburg to Pittsburgh (waited here four days on account of high water).
6. Pittsburgh to Cairo.
7. Cairo to Caseyville snags.
8. Caseyville to Paducah and thence to winter quarters at Paducah.

The following list gives the total number of snags and wrecks removed during the season from each locality, beginning at the head of the river:

Crow Island, three snags.
Baker's Landing, Pa., four snags.
Freedom, Pa., eight snags.
Safe Harbor, Pa., nine snags.
Industry, Pa., one snag.
Babb's Island, two snags.
New Cumberland, W. Va., thirteen snags.
Jeddo's Sta., O., eight snags.
Cable's Eddy, twenty snags.
Beech Bottom, W. Va., one snag.
Sister Islands, one snag.
Burlington Bar, one snag.
Bellaire, O., one wreck.
Six Mile Ferry, five snags.
Wegee, O., one snag.
Kline's Bar, one snag.
Moundsville, W. Va., four snags.
Round Bottom, W. Va., three snags.
Fish Creek, W. Va., two snags.
Symms Bar, one snag, weight fifty-one tons.
Opossum Creek Bar, fourteen snags.
Fishing Creek Bar, W. Va., seven snags.
Buck Hill Bottom, O., three snags.
Sistersville, W. Va., five snags.
Peyton's Island, one snag.
Cochransville, O., three snags.
Mill Creek, O., seven snags.
Matamoras, O., one snag and one wreck.
Bay's Run, W. Va., two snags.
Newport, O., one snag.
Bull Creek, W. Va., three snags.
Marietta Island, three snags.
Dole's Landing, W. Va., six snags.
Above Blannerhasset's Island, twenty-nine snags.
Hockbocking river, O., three snags.
Harts Landing, W. Va., five snags.
Indian Run, O., six snags.
Cook's Landing, W. Va., two snags.
Belleville, W. Va., five snags.
Allegre's Landing, W. Va., one wreck.
Long Bottom, O., twenty-two snags.
De Witt's Bar, two snags.
Shade river, five snags.
Ground Hog Run, O., nineteen snags.
Robert's Landing, W. Va., twenty-four snags.
Hall's Landing, O., ten snags.
Willow Grove Landing, O., three snags.
Apple Grove Landing, O., one snag.
O. K. Landing, O., ten snags.
Old Town, W. Va., one snag.
Letarts Falls, one snag.
Ripley Landing, W. V., five snags.
Syracuse, O., one snag.
Siding Hill, W. Va., three snags.
Camden Coal Works, W. Va., one snag.
New Haven, W. Va., thirteen snags.
Burlington Landing, O., one snag.
Valley City, W. Va., one snag.
Hason City, W. V., one snag.
Clifton, W. Va., one snag.
Addison, O., one snag.
Kanawha Bar, one snag.
Gallipolis, O., five snags.
Carrion Ripple, six snags.
Neamiths Landing, O., two snags.
Raccoon Island, thirty-three snags.
Campbell's Landing, O., eight snags.
Bladensburgh, O., one snag.
Eighteen Mile Creek, O., one snag.
Hayman's Landing, W. V., four snags.
Chambersburg, O., two snags.
Millersport, O., four snags.
Haskellville, O., two snags.
Seven Mile Creek, one snag.
Proctersville, O., one snag.
Guyandotte, W. Va., four snags.
Symms Creek O., one snag.
Burlington Beach, ten snags. (Weight of one eighty-two tons.)
Sandy Beach, forty-three snags and one wreck.
Ashland, Ky., nineteen snags.
Ironton, O., two snags.
Hanging Rock, O., four snags.
Greenup Shallows, one snag.
Greenupsburg, Ky., one snag.
Franklin Furnace Landing, O., one snag.
Pine Creek, O., two snags.
Quinny, Ky., one snag.
Junior Furnace Landing, O., one snag.
Portsmouth, O., four snags and one wreck.
Pond Run, O., three snags.
Wykoff's Landing, O., four snags.
Indian Run, Ky., two snags.
Moore's Landing, O., two snags.
Buena Vista, O., one snag.
Concord Ky., two snags.
Fairview, Ky., eight snags.
Wrightsville, O., two snags.
Manchester Island, nine snags.
Manchester, O., one snag.
Morgan's Landing, Ky., seven snags.
Maysville, Ky., one snag.
Locust Creek Bar, two snags.
Coopers Landing, Ky., one snag.
Three Mile Creek, O., five snags.
Ripley, O., six snags.
Stony Point, Ky., three snags.
Higginsport, O., three snags.
Augusta, Ky., one snag and one wreck.
Rock Spring Landing, Ky., one snag.
Chilo, O., one snag.
Bear Creek, O., one snag.
Foster's Landing, Ky., four snags.
Moscow, O., one snag.
Owen's Landing O., four snags.
Cox's Landing, O., three snags.
Nine Mile Bar, one snag.
Four Mile Creek, O., five snags.
Little Miami River, O., one snag.
Newport, Ky., one snag.
Sedamsville, O., two snags.
McCullum's Bar, two snags.
Parlor Grove Landing, Ky., one wreck.
Moore's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Muddy Creek, O., one snag and one wreck.
Lawrenceburg, Ind., five snags.
Aurora, Ind., two snags.
Foot of Laughrey's Island, one snag and one wreck.
Gunpowder Creek, Ky., nine snags.
Harris' Landing, Ind., one snag.
Hamilton, Ky., one snag.
Egypt Bottom, Ind., one snag and one wreck.
Warsaw, Ind., one wreck.
Turner's Bend, Ky., two snags.
Craig's Bar, one snag.
Brights' Landing, Ky., four snags.
Kentucky River, two snags.
Rogers' Landing, Ind., two snags.
Harford's Landing, Ind., two snags.
Little Kentucky River, four snags.
Armstrong's Landing, Ind., one snag.
Brookburg, Ind., one snag.
Becamp, Ind., one snag.
Foot of Cooper's Bar, one wreck.
Clifty Bar, three snags.
Foot of Eighteen Mile Island, two snags.
Fourteen Mile Creek, Ind., one snag.
New Harmony, Ky., one snag.
Utica, Ind., one snag.
Pumpkin Patch, Ind., one snag.
Louisville Water Works, Ky., two snags.
New Albany, Ind., three snags.
West Louisville, Ky., two snags.
Foot of Hughes' Bar, three snags.
Bakers' Landing, Ky., two snags.
Stewart's Landing, Ind., one snag.
Strong's Landing, Ind., one snag.
Applegate's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Salt River Beach, seven snags and one wreck.
Evans' Landing, Ind., two snags.
New Boston, Ind., seventeen snags.
Pitcher's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Lock Island, Ky., six snags.
Brandenburg, Ky., one snag.
Moorman's Landing, Ky., one snag and two wrecks.
Buck Creek, Ind., one snag.
Amsterdam, Ind., one snag.
Burch's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Red House Landing, Ky., three snags.
Johnson's Island, Ind., six snags.
Head of Upper Blue River Island, six snags.
Foot of Lower Blue River Island, two snags.
Schooner Point, three snags.
Cedar Branch, Ky., one snag.
Dr. Owing's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Gale's Landing, Ind., two snags.
Hites' Landing, Ky., one snag.
Hatfield's Point, one snag.
Hatfield's House, Ind., one snag.
Derby, Ind., one snag.
Yellow Creek, Ky., two snags.
Holt's Bar, one snag.
Adams' Landing, Ind., one snag.
Robbin's Landing, Ky., one snag.
Cloverport, Ky., four snags.
Drinkwater's Landing, Ind., three snags.
Anderson's Bar, one snag.
Lewisport, Ky., two snags.
Grandview, Ind., four snags.
Rockfort, Ind., one snag.
Snyder's Landing, Ind., five snags.
Lower Yellow Bank Island, one snag.
Owensboro, Ky., one snag.
Little Hurricane Island, three snags.
French Island, twelve snags.
Newburg, Ind., one snag.
Green River, Ky., six snags.
Green River Island, one snag.
Three Mile Island, two snags.
Evansville, Ind., three snags.
Barrett's Landing, Ky., six snags.
Stanley's Landing, Ky., two snags.
Henderson Bend, five snags.
Diamond Island, two snags.
Walnut Bend, twelve snags, (one weighed eighty-six tons.
Slim Island, twelve snags.
Uniontown, Ky., seventeen snags.
Mississippi Bend, one snag.
Wabash island, five snags.
Raleigh, Ky., seven snags, (one weighing ninety-six and one seventy-six tons.
Shawneetown, Ill., one snag.
Cincinnati Tow Head, one snag and two wrecks.
Saline River, nine snags.
Treadwater, one wreck.
Big Hurricane Island, fifteen snags.
Golconda, Ill., two snags.
Sister's Island, two snags.
Big Bay Creek, Ill., three snags.
Stewart's Island, twenty-five snags.
Birdsville, Ky., one snag.
Cumberland Island, one wreck and eleven snags, one of which sunk the "Arlington" about two weeks before, and weighed eighty-three tons.
West Liberty or Pultlight, one wreck.
Tennessee Island, five snags.
Paducah, Ky., four snags.
Metropolis, Ill., one snag.
Grand Chain, one snag and one wreck.
America Bar, one snag.
Mound City, Ill., one snag.

The sum of the above is 915 snags, of an approximate weight of 7,966 tons and twenty-one wrecks. The average weight of an Ohio river snag is therefore 827 tons.

The heaviest snag on the list is one that was pulled near Raleigh, Ky. It weighed ninety-six tons till it was pulled, cut up, and pieces put away in two and a half hours. The most troublesome snag was the one in Cumberland chute which sunk the "Arlington." The top of this snag or stump was about three feet under water, and therefore it could not be brought to the surface by the butting beam. The drag chain could not lift it, as the stump was standing vertical with its roots deeply bedded in the sand. It was only lifted by first undermining it with one of the dredges, which was then making a gap in Cumberland dam, and then catching a a fluke of the large grapnel in a cavity in the stump. The work of raising this monster occupied the whole of two days.

Your obedient servant,
W. E. MERRILL,
Maj. Eng'r. and Bvt. Col.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS

List of Members, their Political Complexion, &c., &c.

Below will be found a list of members of the two branches of Pittsburgh Councils for 1877, which will organize on Monday, January 8. In the new Councils the Republicans will have a maiority of twenty-six on joint ballot. Of the Select Council, those members elected last February will hold until the first Monday of April, 1879. The terms of those members who hold over from the present Councils will expire in January, 1878, which necessit t s an election for one member from each ward in February next. Persons elected next February will take their seats in January, 1878, and will hold twenty-seven months, till April, 1879, so that there will be no election for Select Council in 1878. After that time there will be no further trouble. In the list of Select branch the names of those who were elected last February are given first for the different wards, and the second name for each ward shows the member who belongs to the present Council. The term of Common Councilmen is limited to one year, but in many wards the present incumbents have been re-elected, and all members who are their own successors, whether in Select or Common branch, are designated with a dagger (†). Those who were elected for unexpired terms are marked with a star. Two gentlemen elected last February as members of Select Branch, Messrs. Benjamin Singerly and D. S. Dietrich, have since died, and Mr. J. T. Dennison who should have held over from the present organization resigned last week, so that there are three vacancies to fill in the new body. In the Twenty-third ward there was a tie vote for Common Council last February, and the names of the members are marked thus * †.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Names.	Politics.	Wards
Fred. Schild	Rep	1st
W. B. Hunter	Rep	2d
Reese Owens	Rep	2d
Benj. Singerly	Rep	2d
John Shipton	Rep	3d
Eugene M. O'Neil*	Rep	3d
W. A. Herron†	Rep	4th
H. Darlington	Rep	4th
W. J. Burns	Dem	5th
John O'Neil	Dem	5th
H. F. Dunseath	Rep	6th
J. M. Kennedy	Dem	6th
W. S. Foster	Rep	7th
H. J. Gorley	Rep	7th
J. S. Lambie	Rep	8th
J. G. McCandless	Rep	8th
James Boyd	Rep	9th
A. L. Reiman	Dem	9th
Jacob Ahl	Dem	10th
James Lappan	Dem	10th
Samuel Barclay†	Rep	11th
Wm. G. Moore*	Rep	11th
Andrew Griffith	Dem	12th
T. W. Welsh	Dem	12th
James M. Sterling	City	13th
C. L. Powers	Rep	13th
W. J. Fullerton	City	14th
I. T. Brown*	Rep	14th
John H. Sawyer	Dem	15th
D. S. Dietrich	Rep	15th
Robert Watson	Rep	16th
Samuel Bailey	Rep	16th
W. T. Taylor†	Dem	17th
George Fox	Dem	17th
N. P. Sawyer†	Rep	18th
H. Lagerman	Dem	18th
John O'Connell	Rep	19th
R. H. Negley	Rep	19th
John R. Baum	Rep	20th
David Eiken, Jr	Rep	20th
James Littell†	Rep	21st
J. T. Dennison	Rep	21st
J. M. Hoch	Rep	22d
D. D. Bruce	Dem	22d
J. Evans	Dem	23d
S. S. Brown	City	23d
J. S. Atkinson†	Rep	24th
Wm. McClung	Rep	24th
J. W. Patterson, Sr.	Rep	25th
M. M. Felker	Rep	25th
John Bradley	Rep	26th
John H. Sorg	Rep	26th
P. M. Carr	Dem	27th
Jacob Nusser	Dem	27th
James Kerr†	Dem	28th
T. K. P. Duff	Dem	28th
Thos. Miller	Dem	29th
Joseph Miller	Dem	29th
W. H. Nantker, Jr.	Rep	30th
H. D. Kolfe	Rep	30th
W. W. Nutt	Dem	31st
Jacob Schwarm	Dem	31st
George Noble	Rep	32d
Henry Meyer	Rep	32d
John Kelly	Dem	33d
Richard Kelly	Dem	33d
J. D. Buckley†	Dem	34th
Alex. Foster	Dem	34th
Robert Ross	Rep	35th
S. S. Holiday	Rep	35th
M. Rodgers	Dem	36th
J. P. Vierheller	Rep	36th

COMMON COUNCIL.

P. J. Higgins	Dem	1st
M. Gallagher	Rep	2d
John Neeb†	Rep	3d
W. W. Thomson	Rep	4th
David Egan	Dem	5th
Thomas Walker	Rep	6th
Charles Manning	Rep	6th
George Wamhoff	Rep	7th
Henry Rea	City	8th
Marshal Johnston	Rep	8th
P. Hanlon	Rep	9th
F. X. Wetsel	Dem	9th
Henry Voskamp	Rep	11th
A. Schuman	Dem	12th
M. O'Donnell	Dem	12th
Samuel Belfore	Rep	13th
W. S. Pier	Rep	14th
Jacob Kintzer	Rep	14th
Edward Frauenheim	Dem	15th
G. H. Binns	Rep	15th
W. J. Fennerty†	Dem	16th
J. W. Wainwright	Rep	17th
J. W. Campbell	City	18th
Neil McCafferty†	Dem	18th
E. M. McFarren	Rep	19th
W. B. Negley†	Rep	20th
W. F. Ault	Rep	21st
Newton McClarran	Rep	21st
Frank Kohn*	Rep	22d
John Bonar	Dem	22d
Robert Young	Rep	24th
J. G. Raubauser	Rep	25th
Charles Manchen	Rep	26th
Peter Schlegel	Dep	26th
Wm. J. Sanker	Rep	27th
W. M. Kirshner	Dem	28th
N. K. Miller	Rep	29th
Henry Nantker	Rep	30th
John Forsyth	Dem	31st
C. A. Bouchert	Rep	32d
Wm. Gallagher	Dem	33d
Patrick Foley†	Dem	34th
F. Dierst	Rep	35th
S. W. French	Dem	36th

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	Select Council	42
	Common Council	28
		—70
Democrats	Select Council	9
	Common Council	15
		—24
Republican majority		26

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Not Guilty," the holiday attraction at this theater, was repeated at yesterday's matinee, when there was a large number of ladies and children present, and each of the young folk received a handsome box of bon-bons. Every one was delighted with the play, the marching of the soldiers, the drill of the drum corps, the splendid new scenery, etc. The attendance last evening was again large, and the drama was given with fine effect. It passes off in the most satisfactory way. Mr. Gotthold acts excellently, and is ably supported by Mr. Stockwell and the company. "Not Guilty" will be played during the remainder of the week.

Library Hall—Rose Eytinge.

The second presentation of George Fawcett Rowe's beautiful and powerful drama, "The Geneva Cross," by Miss Rose Eytinge, drew a large and fashionable audience to Library Hall, last evening. Miss Eytinge's *Gabrielle Le Brun*, which was spoken of at some length yesterday morning, is an impersonation which will bear the most critical scrutiny, for any number of times, and discloses new beauties at each recurring view. She is a great actress, and wins almost instantly the attention and sympathies of her auditors. She was liberally applauded throughout. The support was in general effective and praiseworthy.

"The Geneva Cross" will be repeated at each performance during the week.

"Jean Valjean."

A dramatization from Victor Hugo's wonderful work, "Les Miserables," entitled "Jean Valjean, or a Man of Two Lives," will be produced at the Opera House next week, by Mr. Gotthold and his company. It is said to be one of the finest dramatic productions of the day, and sure to win popular approval. Mr. Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist, is busily engaged in painting new scenery for the occasion, while new machinery and properties will also be provided.

"Forbidden Fruit,"

The latest, and said to be one of the very best, adaptations from the French by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is shortly to be brought out at Library Hall by the Boucicault comedy company. It had a lengthy run in New York, and has drawn crowded houses wherever produced. The company are playing in Cleveland this week, and the papers of that city devote much space to praising their work. The piece is a farcical comedy, Frenchy in tone, very amusing as to situations, and quick in action.

Beethoven Society Concerts.

The third concert of the Beethoven Society will be given in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College on Friday evening. The programme announced for the evening contains a selection of the choice artistic character which has heretofore marked all the performances of this organization. In addition to the instrumental performances ordinarily given, Mme. Loheyde will appear and sing an aria of Mendelssohn's and a serenade of Schubert's.

COUGH, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Ball's cough syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

W. J. France's
unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. TTHS

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Annual Report of Clerk Crawford.

At the meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee last night, Mr. Crawford, the Mayor's Clerk, submitted his report of the business transacted in the Mayor's office during the year, as follows:

The total number of arrests made were 2,641, on the following charges: Assault and battery, 4; aggravated assault and battery, 2; felonious assault and battery, 8; assault with intent to commit rape, 3; adultery, 2; burglary, 6; cruelty to animals, 3; disorderly conduct, 1,045; drunkenness, 802; desertion, 6; entering a building to commit a felony, 6; false pretenses, 3; fornication, 2, horsestealing, 2; incorrigibility, 10; keeping a bawdy house, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; keeping saloon open after midnight, 1; larceny, 86; larceny from the person, 1; larceny by bailee, 1; malicious mischief, 1; malicious trespass, 1; mayhem, 1; murder, 3; passing counterfeit money, 1; professional thieves, 5; robbery, 1; receiving stolen goods, 5; selling liquor on Sunday, 24; selling liquor to minors, 17; selling liquor without license, 1; selling liquor on election day, 1; selling liquor to intoxicated persons, 1; selling liquor to habitual drunkards, 1; sending challenge to fight a duel, 1; surety of the peace, 2; suspected persons, 22; vagrancy, 267; vicious conduct, 7; violation of city ordinances, 280; violation of park ordinances, 3; violation of bridge act, 1; violation of health act, 1.

The cases were disposed of as follows: Committed to jail, 430; committed to Workhouse, 356; committed to Reform School, 20; committed for court, 88; discharged, 786; delivered to United States authorities, 1; entered bail for court, 40; escaped, 1; paid fines, 794; sent to city farm, 3; withdrawn, 121.

The receipts during the year were as follows: Commitment receipts, $312 08; cruelty to animals, $10; disorderly conduct, $2,234 77; drunkenness, $320; licenses, $185; malicious trespass, $5; police fees, $529 65; sale of estrays, $2 50; violation of city ordinances, $214; violation of park ordinances, 86; violation of health act, $20; total, $3,850 90.

The Clerk further reported that 165 arrests had been made during this month, and that the receipts of the office were $131 40.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE waiter girls have ceased to ply their vocation.

MAYOR MCCARTHY returned from the East yesterday.

THE last meeting of the Allegheny Councils of 1876 will be held to-night.

WARDEN WRIGHT, of the Penitentiary, is having his private office renovated.

THE Hempfield Railroad is to be sold at United States Marshal's sale on the 18th day of January next.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania will hold a special session at Pittston, on December 27th and 28th.

A PETITION for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Forester, of tbiscity, by his creditors.

FRANK MCMANUS fractured his right leg in two places, Tuesday evening, by falling from the platform at West Elizabeth station.

THE annual meeting of the Humane Society will be held next Wednesday afternoon. The election of officers will take place.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works will resume operations on Tuesday next. The works have been idle since the early part of November.

TWO vagrants, named James Hughes and Tom Collins, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday.

THE second annual masquerade ball, under the auspices of the R. B. Robinson Cornet Band, will be given on to-morrow evening at the German Masonic Hall, Allegheny.

ELLEN WEEKS was held for a hearing yesterday, by Alderman Logan, on a charge of stealing a silver napkin ring from the house of W. C. Bintner, where she was employed as a domestic.

THE Board of Viewers yesterday inspected the lines of Knox avenue, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the opening of the thoroughfare from Brownsville avenue to the city line.

A YOUNG girl between the age of seventeen and eighteen years of age, was sent to the Reform School yesterday by Acting Mayor Butler. She had deserted her home, and was found in a dive at No. 3 Wood street.

CHARLES PRESSLY and Fred Hess, two boys, were brought before 'Squire Edgar, of Allegheny, for cutting pine trees on the premises of Mr. Bissell, of the Tenth ward. They were reprimanded and discharged.

JAMES ZEHRINGER, of Second street, Allegheny, received a bullet in his cheek yesterday by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was handling. Dr. Ure dressed the wound, which is not of a serious character.

JACOB MARTIN was yesterday brought before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, charged with the larceny of a quantity of tallow from a Madison avenue butcher. The tallow-boy declined to prosecute, and Martin was discharged.

SPECIAL Agent H. C. Hopkins, of the Postoffice Department, who has supervision of the postoffices and mails in Western Pennsylvania and whose business it is to visit points in the West as the Department may direct, has permanently established his headquarters in this city.

THE *Evening Telegraph* was issued under its new management yesterday, and presented a creditable appearance. Several improvements are apparent in its mechanical arrangement, and others are yet to be made. We wish the new proprietors success in their enterprise.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny having granted the petition for a church organization at the School street chapel, Allegheny, the committee—Rev. W. M. Robinson and O. S. Miller, M. D.—will proceed to effect an organization this Thursday evening, December 28 at 7½ o'clock.

TEMPERANCE MEETING to-night in Walton M. E. church, Twenty-fourth and Sarah streets, South Side, Rev. J. C. High, pastor. Efficient men will speak; and there will be good music. About fifty have signed the pledge; the same pledge that Mr. Murphy is giving out on Fifth avenue.

BARNEY HEFFLER, an Italian peddler, was committed to jail last evening by United States Commissioner McCandless for trial on a charge of peddling tobacco, snuff and cigars without having given a bond or previously obtained the Collector's certificate, as required by law.

GABRIEL SAMPSON, colored, has been held for a hearing by Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on charges of assault and battery, surety of the peace and carrying concealed weapons. The allegations are, that the accused struck Harry Davis, also colored, in the mouth and pointed a revolver at his head, threatening to blow his brains out. All this at Bellevue borough.

THE Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, will resume on the second of January, in all its departments, the work men having voluntarily accepted the reduction proposed in November last. It was the refusal to accede to this reduction that led to the suspension. Several hundred men and boys will thus be furnished with employment, and things will be lively again in the borough.

TO PREVENT the face from pitting in small-pox, the following remedy has been discovered by an English surgeon: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, rub the chest thoroughly with croton oil and tartar emetic ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs

REV. JOHN R. WARNER, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kirkwood, near St. Louis, Missouri, was in the city yesterday, attending the funeral of his mother. Mr. W. is a brother of County Controller Warner, and spent the early years of his life in Allegheny city. During the war he was pastor of a congregation in Gettysburg, and witnessed the great battle at that place. He prepared a lecture on that battle descriptive of the principal events, which was generally admired as a contribution of great historic value.

New Swindling Game.

A colored boy, who had been discharged from service in a private house in the First ward, yesterday visited a dealer where he had been in the habit of getting goods for the household, and obtained on false pretences a bushel of apples. He took the fruit in a basket, also "loaned" by the dealer, and sold all for thirty cents. The dealer in about an hour afterwards visited the house to get his basket, when he learned that he had been swindled. The boy was arrested and the basket and fruit recovered.

A Case of Conscience (?).

A few weeks ago Mr. George W. Smith, owner of "Sleepy George," the trotter, was waylaid and robbed of $1,000 near Steubenville, Ohio. Subsequently a letter, signed "Blakezely," appeared in the Washington *Reporter*, informing Mr. Smith that if he would go to the Rush House, in this city, on the Wednesday after Christmas such moneys as remained of the $1,000 stolen would be handed over. Mr. Smith accordingly put in an appearance yesterday and received an envelope containing—$27!

Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Cain, a laborer at Laughlin & Co.'s blast furnace, on Second avenue, Fourteenth ward. Cain was engaged cleaning a boiler, and had gone in several times and came out complaining of a severe headache. A third time he went in, but did not come out, and the fellow workmen reached in and drew out his lifeless body. Deceased was forty years old, and leaves a wife and four children, residing on Second avenue. A verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

Western Mail Detained.

The Fast Line, No. 1, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, due at 7:57 last evening, met with an accident near Dennison, which delayed its arrival one hour. The postal car attached to the train, containing the Pittsburgh and Eastern mail, was cut off at Dennison, and only a small portion of the mail matter for the East, and none for this city, was brought through.

COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS.

Members of Both Branches Chosen to Represent the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, Allegheny.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, Allegheny, recently erected by the Court of Quarter Sessions, had elections yesterday for Select and Common Councilmen, in accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, which called for the election of two members of each branch in both wards. The result will be found below, the successful candidates being marked with star:

TWELFTH WARD.

Select